

# NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

Monterey, California



# **THESIS**

EXPANSION OF THE EQUIPMENT ALLOWANCE POOL AT TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA, USING RESERVE ASSETS

by

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December 1988

Thesis Advisor:

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Expansion of the Equipment Allowance Pool at Twentynine Palms, California,
Using Reserve Assets

by

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#### ABSTRACT

Static marginal analysis is applied to the Marine Corps' proposed expansion of the Equipment Allowance Fool at Twentynine Falms, California, using Select Marine Corps Reserve assets. A formula is presented for determining potential equipment candidates. The formula combines various weighting factors, equipment use, and savings potential to produce a "keep factor". Assets with low keep factors are selected first. Recommendations for further studies are also made.

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

#### A. OVERVIEW

#### 1. Reserve Training

The mission of the Marine Corps Reserve is to provide trained and qualified units and individuals to be available for active duty in time of war, national emergency, and at such times as national security may require. [Ref. 1]

To provide these "...trained and qualified units...,"

[Ref. 1] the Marine Corps Reserves must ensure that

individual Marines are trained in their respective

occupational specialties and that units are capable of

performing their mission in isolation. They must also be able

to perform in concert, conducting their operations while

interacting with various other units, including elements from

both Air and Ground Combat Elements, as well as Combat

Service Support.

This training mission is complicated by geographic separation of the Reserve units. This separation requires the transportation of both personnel and equipment to remote training sites to execute large operations that require interaction between units. In addition to amphibious landings and cold weather training, an annual event is the inclusion of Reserve units in two Combined Arms Exercises (CAX) each summer. Individual Marines and entire units travel from sites all over the United States to the Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC), Twentynine Palms, California, to participate in the CAX.

#### 2. Equipment Requirements

Marine Reserve units are often tasked to provide equipment for the CAX even though they may not be participants. Equipment shipped to Twentynine Palms is accompanied by a Government Bill of Lading (GBL), a Limited Technical Inspection (which itemizes deficiencies and/or defects), and an Equipment Custody Receipt. The Reserve Support Unit at Twentynine Palms assists in the smooth flow of sub-custody transactions to those units that use the assets during the exercise (which may or may not own the equipment), and again upon turn-in of equipment for shipment back to the sites.

This approach to providing the assets for conducting the Reserve CAX has been considered necessary for a number of reasons:

- Reserve equipment and training is funded separately from that of the active forces, as mandated by law, requiring that Reserve units use equipment that belongs to the Reserve establishment.
- To conduct training throughout the rest of the year, the units require that their assets be maintained at the Reserve sites.
- Money for transportation of unit gear is restricted, so gear must be borrowed from sites that are closer to the MCAGCC in an effort to conserve tight budget dollars.

# 3. Recent Developments

Due to Congressional budget reductions imposed on the Department of Defense, the Marine Corps cannot afford to continue to ship large quantities of equipment to and from the MCAGCC each year. Therefore, in October of 1987, the

Commandant of the Marine Corps indicated a desire to establish a Reserve Equipment Allowance Pool at the MCAGCC.

The Reserve Equipment Allowance Pool was to be maintained by Reserve Marines to support training exercises conducted by the Select Marine Corps Reserve units [Ref. 2]. Due to funding and facility shortfalls, this task was modified and reduced in scope, with efforts directed to inclusion of a Reserve component in the expansion of the present Equipment Allowance Pool [Ref. 3].

# 4. Equipment Allowance Pool (EAP)

The current EAP functions as a conscilidated training allowance pool that provides Ground Combat Equipment, Combat Equipment, and non-aviation Air Combat Element equipment for the active duty forces in exercises conducted at MCAGGG.

Should the EAF not contain sufficient quantities of equipment to support the Combined Arms Exercise participants, additional assets are either brought by the units requiring them or are borrowed from other Marine Expeditionary Force units.

Equipment that is temporarily placed in the EAP for use during a CAX is invoiced and transferred by use of form DD 1348-1. Physical delivery of equipment is accomplished either by direct delivery by Marine operators or by a forhire carrier through use of a Government Bill of Lading. The method enuser for delivery usually depends on the distance of the owning unit from Twentynine Palms.

Each unit participating in a CAX designates a Responsible Officer who precedes the exercise force and supervises the point inspection of EAP equipment for acceptance. This acceptance is accomplished by the Responsible Officer's signature being affixed to the appropriate supply document, NAVMC 10359, Equipment Custody Record Card [Ref. 4:p. 1-3]. Responsible Officers are directly accountable for the care, maintenance, issue, recovery and security of all property on charge to their accounts (Ref. 4:p. 1-5).

#### B. PREMISE OF THESIS

#### 1. Scenario

budget forces recognition of a trade-off between training at the Reserve sites and training at the MCAGCC. The training most vital to the Marines' mission is that which is offered each year at the MCAGCC, encompassing combined arms and task-organized training. This preference can be illustrated as shown in Figure (1). Curve A represents the current level of training at both sites, within the present budget constraint. With expected budgets being smaller, Curve A' represents continuing the current level of training at Twentynine Palms, at the expense of equipment training held at the Select Marine Corps Reserve (SMCF) sites.

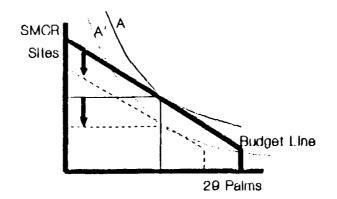


Figure 1. Training Preferences. The budget constraint shows that, even if all equipment were transferred to MCAGCC, some training could still be conducted at the Reserve sites.

With minimal Reserve equipment at the MCAGCC, the Commandant's desire for an equipment pool reflects this preference for training at Twentynine Palms. To provide the assets for the MCAGCC equipment pool, Reserve sites must give up assets.

In reducing the assets at the Reserve sites, decision makers at Headquarters, Marine Corps, are aware that some assets will continue to be shipped to the MCAGCC each year for the CAX. To economize on transportation in future years, the Marine Corps must also decide which sites to pull equipment from. This consideration is best imposed by higher headquarters, as the savings gained are realized only at the higher level.

Figure (2) illustrates the trade-off between future savings and equipment training potential at the Reserve sites. Line A represents one possible level of savings attainable, at the cost of a reduction in equipment training

at the Reserve sites. Line A' demonstrates that an additional, similar reduction in training potential at the sites will not provide a similar increase in savings.

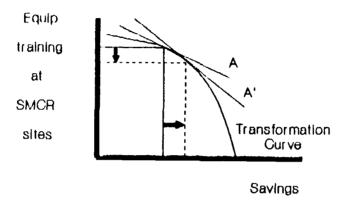


Figure 2. Trade-off Between Potential Training and Future Savings. The transformation curve shows the maximum output of equipment training that can be obtained, given each level of savings.

#### 2. Decision Requirements

To complicate the matter for the decision maker, sites have varying quantities of equipment and are located varying distances from the destination (thus incurring different transportation costs). Also, each site performs different roles in possible contingency plans, causing a variance in the level of need for the equipment above and beyond peacetime training needs.

The decision must be centralized; vested interests at individual sites tend to obscure the benefits possible on a

larger scale. Centralization, however, decreases confidence in the accuracy of the data:

- Do usage figures averaged over a period of time compensate for periods of non-availability due to maintenance difficulties?
- Does availability of assets lead to use for non-essential or extra trips?
- Have differences in training philosophies of the site commanders led to significant variances in usage data for similar units?

The decision maker must have at his disposal information concerning historical usage, unit missions, transportation costs, contingency plans, unit training plans, and manning levels, and should also be aware of what events will affect these areas in the future (such as site relocation plans, future equipment allocations and modifications to unit tables of organization).

The specific scenario is now introduced: with over 180 reserve sites, a choice must be made about which sites will give up equipment for redistribution to the MCAGCC. The abundance of information required to make a decision of this type begins to create the illusion of an impossible task: how can one person, even with the assistance of a competent staff, analyze and compare all this data and arrive at a reasonable conclusion?

#### 3. The Problem

Stated in the simplest terms, the problem is one of optimization: how to obtain the highest benefit in terms of equipment usage, given the following constraints:

- There is a fixed quantity of equipment.
- Policy dictates that a fixed quantity of equipment <u>will</u> be relocated.
- Equipment performs a variety of functions that require varying types of usage (operator training, maintenance training, cargo and personnel transportation), each of which is measured on a different scale (miles, hours, cubic feet or pounds).
- Policy dictates a level of consideration for future transportation savings. This level may be reflected in a ceiling on allowable transportation charges for the initial asset relocation to Twentynine Palms (a short-range budget constraint), or, as proposed by this thesis, in a weight applied to each site that evaluates the Net Present Value of future savings.

#### 4. Proposed Solution

This thesis will describe a means of applying static marginal analysis to determine the optimal quantities of equipment to pull from which sites. A spreadsheet program on a microcomputer is used to weigh the following elements: equipment use, transportation expense, and a catch-all for mission essentiality, training, etc., referred to as "commander's judgment". Chapter III contains the full description of the model.

# 5. Alternative Solutions

Of course, the solution proposed by this thesis is not the only viable option. Other possible options include the following:

- Establishing regional training equipment pools which would allow consolidation of assets located at sites within a reasonable distance of each other. Sites participating in such a venture would need to coordinate their training schedules, but would be able to perform their training missions with less overall equipment.

Surplus assets could then be transferred to the EAP at Twentynine Palms.

- Establishing Inter-Service Support Agreements to promote the sharing of similar resources between Reserve units of all branches of the Armed Forces. For example, Marine Corps and Army units located in the same geographic area, with proper coordination, could draw upon each other's assets as needed for training. This would free some assets for all services, with Marine equipment being transferred to the EAP.
- Transferring assets to the EAP only from units within a designated radius (500 miles, for example). These units would then be able to draw upon EAP assets throughout the year for training requirements, with restrictions placed on availability to provide for CAX requirements.

The solutions suggested here, as well as the body of this thesis, all require additional consideration in the area of mobilization contingency planning.

#### II. SELECTION CRITERIA

#### A. THE LIKELY APPROACH

The typical decision maker would probably attempt to contact all affected units and ask them to "volunteer" to give up assets. From experience, units tend to dig in and build defenses to protect themselves from being among those units that lose equipment.

Once the decision maker has collected volunteer equipment, if any, the next step is command selection. The obvious thing to do is to hit the larger units first and "skim the cream" from them. Should this not complete the quota, the decision maker most likely would hit those units least capable of maintaining their equipment due to shortages of mechanics or poor facilities. Another approach could be for the decision maker to delegate the quotas to subcommanders. This approach would accomplish two things:

- Involve the sub-commanders in the decision process. Therefore they would be more supportive of the redistribution effort.
- Move the decision closer to the sites most affected by the decision outcome.

Keep in mind that there are over 180 sites to consider. The "logical" route described above would be exceptionally difficult for the decision maker, as knowledge of each site would be limited at best. It would also be inefficient. Taking from the larger units simply because they are larger would be inefficient if those sites had the highest per

vehicle usage. Other factors to be considered include opportunity losses (lost training and decreased goodwill/community service programs); facilities impact which include a decrease in Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funds, a decrease in maintenance tools, and a decrease in maintenance personnel.

Not all of the factors are considered negative. Decreasing the amount of tools rated by a site also decreases the amount of effort needed to inventory and control them. This would decrease the time required to ensure that inventories are up to date, and missing/lost tools replaced. Also, less check-out/check-in time would be required. The same is true of collateral equipment associated with each vehicle. Collateral gear is a term used to describe tire chains, jacks, canvas, fording equipment and other things associated with the ownership of a specific vehicle. Other factors are fewer publications required, fewer supply orders, fewer maintenance efforts, etc.... The combination of these decreased factors may yield more time for other types of training like Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC), field sanitation, or any other type of training that is normally shelved because of other, more pressing commitments.

The more astute decision maker would attempt to consider the impact on readiness. However, readiness is not a tangible asset than can be easily measured. One cannot apply a tape measure to it, nor weigh it upon a scale as one would

weigh a side of beef. Readiness, although frequently discussed and an important element in any military decision, is an intangible attribute with many characteristics.

#### B. READINESS CONSIDERED

Some of the elements of readiness include personnel, equipment, and supplies. Difficulties in measurement are increased by the fact that each of these elements has its own specific sub-elements that must also be considered, i.e., personnel training, availability and experience; equipment reliability, maintainability and utilization; supply availability and support.

This section lists some of the definitions of readiness within the Department of Defense. It also shows the relationship of the concept of readiness to Military Capability and the elements and sub-elements of readiness, and briefly discusses two measuring devices used by the U. S. Marine Corps in its attempt to capture readiness.

#### 1. Readiness Defined

Many definitions of readiness exist. The General Accounting Office defined readiness as: "...the degree to which the operating units in the force structure are capable of performing the tasks for which they were designed and organized." [Ref. 5]

Thomas A. Musson, in his Air War College report, listed this 1977 Department of Defense Report definition:

"Readiness" is a concept that integrates the diverse factors that affect the ability to deploy, engage, and sustain effective combat forces. It starts with the overall availability and proficiency of U.S. fighting men...An almost equally important determinant of overall readiness is the availability, capability, and condition of the forces' fighting equipment. [Ref. 6]

Paul F. Stahl, in his Naval Postgraduate School thesis, provided two more definitions:

Readiness is the ability of forces, units, weapon systems, or equipment to deliver the outputs for which they were designed (including the ability to deploy and employ without unacceptable delays). It depends on having the required quantities of equipment in the hands of the units on a day-to-day basis and on having the required number of adequately trained people assigned with the necessary mix of grades and experience levels and to ensure that people and machines can work together.

Readiness is essentially a measure of <u>pre-D-Day</u> status (extending at most into initial combat operations) while sustainability is a <u>post-D-Day</u> measure. Hence, we often speak of <u>peace time readiness</u>, but combat sustainability. [Ref. 7:p. 20]

Stahl also provided an excellent diagram (see Figure 3) that displayed the readiness concept elements and sub-elements as related to the pillars of military capability i.e., Force Structure, Force Modernization, Force Readiness and Force Sustainability [Ref. 7:p. 19].

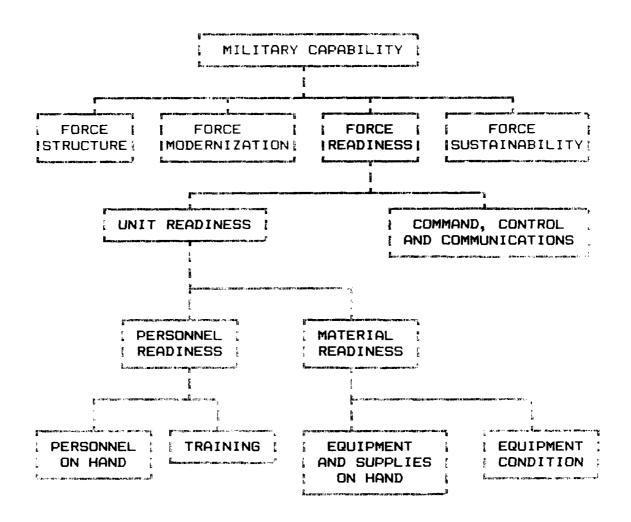


Figure 3. Readiness Factors within the "Four Pillars" of Military Capability

#### 2. Sub-elements

Readiness elements are factors that can be directly attributed to readiness. Readiness sub-elements are combinations of factors or similar factors that have an indirect bearing upon the value of the readiness measure.

Equipment status means the number or percent of equipment that are in an operational condition... the sub-elements are those factors that could cause the equipment to not be

in an operational condition. Such factors include, but are not limited to:

- Equipment reliability.
- Equipment maintainability.
- Equipment utilization.
- Maintenance manpower available.
- Supply support.
- Maintenance training. [Ref. 6:pp. 34-35]

Careful analysis of why a unit's operational equipment status is lower than desired may be explained by examination of the sub-elements. For example,

- Equipment reliability is low, causing more supply demands than the supply system is capable of forecasting.
- Maintenance training is poor, resulting in longer times to correct equipment failures.
- Equipment maintainability is poor at the depot, resulting in fewer repaired items and less supply support at the unit level. [Ref. 6:p. 35]

#### 3. Unit Identity and Status Report (UNITREP)

UNITREP was implemented in April, 1980. All U.S. military services are required to report specific data through their respective chains of command to the Joint Chiefs of Staff [Ref. 8]. UNITREP does not require information on all military assets but a sampling of specific, pre-selected resources which are organic to reporting units. Specific unit missions are not considered. The major resource areas measured by UNITREP are:

- Personnel.
- Equipment and supplies on hand.
- Equipment.
- Training.

The UNITREP data is quantified on a nominal scale as follows:

Combat (C) Rating	<u>Definition</u>
C - 1	Fully Ready
C - 2	Substantially Ready
C - 3	Marginally Ready
C - 4	Not Ready

UNITREP also includes the subjective measure of the commander's judgment which allows the commander to list how he/she feels about the unit's ability to perform its mission. The commander may choose between "ready" or "not ready." Additional information on the Marine Corps' implementation of the UNITREP program is contained in Marine Corps Order P3000.13 (UNITREP SOP).

# 4. Marine Corps Combat Readiness Evaluation System (MCCRES)

MCCRES is designed to access unique U. S. Marine Corps air-ground team combat readiness. It was implemented in July 1978 and is used to test Infantry, Fixed Wing, Rotary Wing, Aerial Observation, Combat Support and Combat Service Support units, both regular and reserve. [Ref. 7:p. 21]

Marine Corps Order 3501.2 specifies the conduct of the MCCRES. Basically, MCCRES will evaluate the following ten categories:

- Reporting to higher headquarters.
- Preparing for operations.
- Communicating.
- Performing (field performance).
- Delivering supporting fire.
- Planning of operations.
- Conforming to Marine Corps doctrine.
- Executing operations.
- Providing combat service support functions.
- Supervising required actions.

MCCRES was developed as a tool for the Marine Corps to measure and/or evaluate the ability of its Fleet Marine Forces to accomplish missions for which the units were organized around a given task. Units are judged to be either Combat Ready or Not Combat Ready. A full analysis of MCCRES is beyond the scope of this writing, but it is mentioned here to show that measurements of readiness differ.

#### C. AUTHORS' CHOICE

This thesis proposes an alternative to the likely approach, with its inherent inefficiencies, and to the readiness approach, complicated as it is with differing definitions and methodologies. In selecting the evaluation criteria for determining which assets to relocate to the MCAGCC, the authors based their model on a form of static marginal analysis. Using transportation costs, equipment use, and commander's judgment as measures of utility for the

decision, the proposed model allows subjective analysis of readiness aspects, as well as consideration of future transportation savings. The next chapter describes the model in detail.

#### III. THE MODEL

#### A. COMPONENTS

The model is a composite of both real and imaginary data. The real data includes the cities where SMCR units are located and the approximate distance of each of these sites from the MCAGCC. Imaginary data consists of the quantity of vehicles located at each site, and the usage for each vehicle for one year's time.

Imaginary data keeps this thesis unclassified, preventing inferences about actual training conducted or contingency staging of equipment. Naturally, this prevents the results of this application from being directly useful, but allows a clear illustration of how actual data may provide useful results.

The following sections will discuss the individual components in further detail.

#### 1. Sites

The 180 cities chosen to represent the SMCF sites include all of the continental United States locations where SMCR units are located. Some cities consolidate many units; others have only one. Units in Puerto Rico and Hawaii were left out as the model, as presently constructed, includes only those sites that can use ground transportation to move equipment to the MCAGCC.

#### 2. Distances

Distances as listed in the model are approximate, based on numbers obtained from the Rand McNally Standard Highway Mileage Guide for the distance between each city and Indio, California [Ref. 9]. (Indio is located about 80 miles from the MCAGCC.) As they are used in the model at present, these distances represent transportation expenses, with charges assumed to be proportional to distance.

For proper use of this model, site-specific transportation charges would be substituted into the formula where distances are currently used. (The authors attempted a number of times, with no success, to obtain these charges from the Directorate of Inland Traffic, Military Traffic Management Command, Oakland, California.)

#### 3. Quantity of Vehicles

A random number function was used to select between © and 15 vehicles to be considered for each site. As the quantity of vehicles at actual sites varies, the model emulates this variation through random numbers. The total arrived at by this method was 1,257 vehicles for the 180 sites, an average of seven vehicles per site.

### 4. Mileage

Based on the quantity of vehicles at the site, a quantity of random numbers was used to provide "historical" usage figures between 0 and 10,000 miles driven for the period upon which the decision is to be based. Actual figures

could be obtained from the sites' Dispatcher's Log or Maintenance Records for each vehicle.

Applying the model's formula required a number of preliminary calculations. First, the total number of miles driven for all vehicles at a particular site was found. This sum was then used to calculate the average number of miles driven per vehicle.

An assumption was necessary at this point: if one vehicle were to be removed from a site, would the total miles driven for that site change? If so, how much? To keep the model simple, the assumption was made that the total would remain constant.

Using the total mileage for each site, the model calculated new averages for each possible quantity of vehicles at a site, removing one vehicle at a time. The increasing average represents an increase in vehicle use as, with fewer vehicles to make the trips, each vehicle would be needed to make more trips.

With these preliminary calculations out of the way, the only other elements necessary for using the formula are the weights to be assigned. These weights indicate the degree of importance of two different items:

- This first weight is site-specific. It indicates a subjective measure of the criticality of the asset for the particular site's mission, training requirements, and/or contingency plan needs. Although these elements are not quantifiable by any present definition, this weight is only a relative measure and does not require an absolute standard.

- How important are the savings to be realized by the organization in future years? As these savings are predicated on the assumption that vehicles redistributed will not require shipping in future years, savings are assumed to lie in the Net Present Value of dollars not required to be spent for future transportation. This second weight is common to all sites, and is mandated by higher headquarters.

Once these weights are assigned, the model has all the information needed to apply the formula.

#### 5. Overview of the Model

The authors chose to use Lotus  $1-2-3^{\intercal m}$  to implement the model. Figure 4 is a pictorial representation of the spreadsheet, as printed and mounted on the wall.

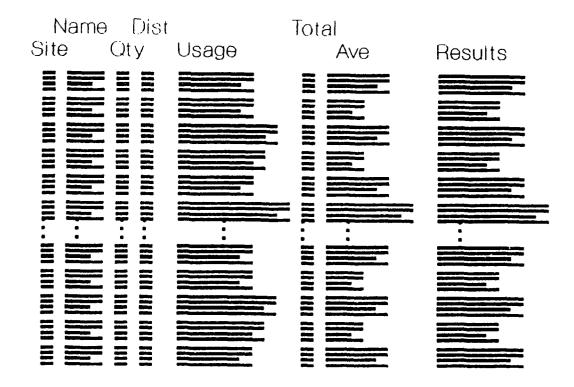


Figure 4. Pictorial Representation of the Model.

#### B. THE FORMULA

The formula is comprised of the following elements: commander's judgment is multiplied by the percentage of full use; this quantity is added to a similar quantity obtained by multiplying a savings weight by the percentage (adjusted) of savings possible. In algebraic form, this could be written as:

Keep Factor = (Wt1)(%Use) + (Wt2)(%Saving)

The terms used in this formula are defined in the following paragraphs.

#### 1. Commander's Judgment (Wt1)

A factor between 0 and 1, this term provides a sitespecific weight, based on the commander's determination of
how important the vehicles are to the site's missions
(including training of personnel, mobilization plans, etc.)
relative to other sites.

### Percentage of Full Usage (%Use)

Term indicating the degree of utilization for each vehicle, for the period specified (probably one year).

Initially, this factor is computed in this manner:

- Historical use (miles driven) for all vehicles at the site is totalled.
- An average use per vehicle is computed (total miles driven by the vehicles at this site divided by the number of vehicles at the site).
- Average use is divided by highest mileage (10,000 as simulated in this model) at any site to give a percentage of "maximum" use. (This is only a relative measure used

for comparison purposes and the number obtained does not have any significance by itself).

# Savings Weight (Wt2)

A factor between 0 and 1, indicating the importance to higher headquarters (in the context of this decision) of the savings to be realized by not shipping a vehicle belonging to this site to and from Twentynine Palms numerous times in the future. This factor is applied equally to all sites.

#### 4. Percent Savings Possible (%Saving)

Term derived by the following:

- Finding the highest cost to transport one vehicle from any site to Twentynine Palms. (Without actual tariffs, the authors used the distance of 3,000 miles, representing a near-maximum distance to the MCAGCC.)
- Subtract the cost to ship one vehicle (from the site in question) from the highest cost, found in step one. (This step is an adjustment to make this factor compatible to the % Full Use term. If the percentage of use is high, then the vehicle under consideration is more likely to be kept at the reserve site. If the site's transportation cost is low, fewer savings are possible by transferring a vehicle permanently to Twentynine Palms; therefore, a low transportation cost is converted to a relatively high factor by subtracting it from the highest cost.)
- Converting the figure found in step two to a percentage by dividing it by the highest cost (from step one).

# C. OTHER ASPECTS OF THE MODEL

#### 1. Assumptions

- Historical data on mileage driven is a good indicator of vehicle utilization at a particular site. If one or more vehicles have been out of commission for maintenance or other reasons, it is assumed that other vehicles will be driven the additional miles that would have been driven by the out-of-commission vehicles.

- If vehicle utilization is based upon some factor other than miles driven (training for mechanics, for example, this will be reflected in the site-specific weight (Wt1) assigned by the commander.
- Transportation costs are constant for one or more vehicles from the same site (no quantity discounts). If this is too inconsistent with actual practice, however, only a slight adjustment is necessary to correct this.
- The commander will be able to evaluate the requirements for training, mobilization and contingency planning, and assign relative weights to each site accordingly. To ensure impartial weight assignments, this should be done at the highest level possible, having cognizance over all site, whose vehicles are candidates for permanent assignment to Twentynine Palms.
- Once a vehicle is removed from a site, it is assumed that the miles driven will remain constant: The average miles driven per vehicle is adjusted to reflect the reduced quantity of vehicles, but still based on the historical total of all miles driven at the site.

This last assumption is probably the weakest element of the model. In actual practice, the total miles driven would decrease as some trips would be combined, some trivial trips would be cancelled, and elements of mileage associated with maintenance (trouble-shooting, road-testing, quality control checks) of the removed vehicle would be subtracted from the site's total mileage.

#### 2. Interpreting the Results

The model provides a table of numbers, one for each vehicle at a site. These numbers represent what the authors call a "Keep Factor", as a higher number indicates a smaller probability of that vehicle being permanently transferred.

The model allows the Keep Factors to be sorted in ascending order, while maintaining a site identifier with

each one. It is a simple matter to count down the column to where the required number of vehicles have been reassigned (assuming that higher headquarters dictates the number of assets to be transferred).

### 3. "Gaming"

Although the model is intended to be used only once, should it prove useful for redistributing Marine Corps assets, it is easy to imagine a scenario where future requirements might dictate its use again.

For this reason, a single site commander, not wishing to lose any assets, might be tempted to manipulate the model to that end by "adjusting" data elements that are inputs in the model. Elements which have the potential for manipulation include:

- Usage data (mileage) actual or reported.
- Transportation costs actual or reported.

These elements would have to be manipulated in sufficient time to skew the results of an anticipated use of the model, and perceived benefits would have to be timely enough to provide the incentive for such manipulation.

Addressing each element separately:

- Usage data (mileage) Actual: Decisions affecting mileage include (but are not limited to) the following:
  - Locations of sites to conduct unit training.
  - Contracting via commercial transportation vs. unit transportation.
  - Choice of convoy routes.

- Local requirements, policies for operator training.
- Choice of maintenance facility utilization and/or maintenance tests requirements.
- Mode of transportation to distant sites (unit driven or piggy-back on commercial flatbed).

More obvious manipulation would include such acts as raising the drive wheels on jacks and allowing the vehicle to accrue "mileage" without going anywhere.

- Usage data (mileage) Reported: The means of data collection for the model could limit the possibility of manipulation in this area. However, if data is just requested via correspondence, erroneous data is only limited by the creativity of the typist and the false intentions of the authenticating signer.
- Transportation costs Actual: These costs are largely the result of the following decisions:
  - Mode of transportation (rail or flatbed truck).
  - Choice of carriers.
  - Amplifying instructions to the carrier (routing, reporting, registration, insurance).
  - The decision to have commercial transport or to have a unit operator deliver the vehicle.

In addition, such costs as depreciation, replacement of collateral gear (due to loss on transport) and other amortized costs could, conceivably, be added to transportation costs.

- Transportation costs - Reported: Same comments as under "Usage data - Reported".

#### 4. Gaming in Perspective

Since this model is intended to be used only once, the greatest threat to the data gathering process is considered to be erroneous data reporting. Other types of

gaming are constrained either financially or by personnel motivational factors. Each of these areas will be explored separately.

#### a. Erroneous Data Reporting

As stated earlier, this is limited by the creativity of the typist and the false intentions of the authenticating signer. The authors understand that this is an area involving officer integrity. However, efforts to guard against the slightest possibility of bias are encouraged. Two possible actions are readily apparent:

- Conduct an internal review: For example, the Commanding General of the Fourth Marine Division could direct his Maintenance Management Officer to schedule random site visits and verify the reported data.
- Request assistance form the Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB), Albany, Georgia. MCLB conducts yearly technical inspections of all reserve equipment. This team could:
  - Verify the data reported by the reserve center.
- Physically collect and report the data as an unbiased third party.

#### b. Gaming Constrained Financially

The model uses an average figure for mileage on vehicles. Site commanders who obtain prior knowledge of how the model works would be hard pressed to build up enough mileage (at the last minute) to skew the average figure significantly. However, those commanders who may anticipate future applications of the formula may desire to increase mileage on their remaining vehicles to ward off future losses.

Actions such as these are constrained financially as the additional cost of the fuel required to increase vehicle usage would decrease the amounts of money left over to conduct mission essential/higher headquarters directed training (such as rifle re-qualification). Also, each higher headquarters fiscal section could target fuel usage to ensure that it stays within historical boundaries. These constraints also apply to transportation costs. Decisions to convoy to distant training sites are constrained not only by the budget but also by Marine Corps directive (MCO 11240.106 pg. 2-9) which restricts tactical vehicle convoys to a Primary Operating Distance (POD) of a 75 mile radius. Local Commanders must request permission through their chain of command to exceed this 75 mile POD.

#### c. Personnel Motivation Factors

Based on tours of duty with Marine reservists, the authors believe that they attend drill for reasons other than extrinsic motivation, i.e. money. Thus, if Marine reservists are to remain intrinsically motivated, they must derive some pleasure from the tasks they are asked to perform [Ref. 10]. Having reservists drive vehicles down the freeway every drill period just to build up mileage at a lower cost per gallon of fuel will likely result in lower drill attendance.

# d. Conclusions

Not all gaming schemes can be eliminated.

However, most can be constrained either through budgeting limitations, existing Marine Corps directives, internal reviews\inspections, and reliance upon officer integrity.

#### IV. DATA GENERATION AND RESULTS

#### A. OVERVIEW

# 1. Site Specific Information

Appendix A contains the specific data used by the authors in the model. Site information was obtained from the Director of the Productivity Improvement Office at Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. [Ref. 11]. Sites were grouped by city, alphabetized by state, and assigned a site number, from 1 to 180.

Distances were approximated, based on Rand McNally's Standard Highway Guide. Unfortunately, Twentynine Palms was not listed; therefore, the closest city listed was used. This was found to be Indio, California, which is only about 80 miles away.

Quantities from 0 to 15 were randomly assigned as the number of vehicles held at each site. Based on the quantities listed in Appendix A, a yearly mileage figure was randomly generated for each vehicle. Total mileage for each site was obtained by adding the individual vehicle mileages for each site. These figures are provided in Appendix B.

#### 2. Actual Application of the Model

The decision maker may choose to separate the sites in Appendix A into the individual units. This would increase the selectivity of the model, allowing more specific application of contingency plan considerations. The disadvantage would be the increased number of sites,

requiring more determinations of the value of Wt1, the commander's judgment.

In applying actual data, the correct quantity of vehicles at each site would be required. Historical data on vehicle use could be obtained from the equipment records at each site.

In this model, the authors were forced to use distance rather than transportation costs. This necessitated the assumption that costs vary proportionally to distance, which may or may not be correct. More accurate and more concrete results would be obtained by tasking the Military Traffic Management Centers to provide actual transportation costs from each reserve center to Twentynine Palms. The model would require only slight revision: substitute costs for distances, with the highest cost taking the place of the 3000 mile "maximum" used by the authors.

Preliminary sensitivity analysis by the decision maker would, with actual costs, provide an indication of the expected savings possible in future years, based on the model results. Sensitivity analysis is discussed further in the next chapter.

# B. DATA GENERATION

# 1. Average Per Decreasing Quantity

Appendix C contains the averages for each possible quantity of vehicles at a site. For example, a site with three vehicles has a given total number of miles driven,

found in Appendix B. This total is divided by the three vehicles, giving an average figure per vehicle. If the site should be selected to give up a vehicle, the total mileage would have to be divided by the remaining two vehicles, giving a new average per vehicle.

As stated earlier, this assumption is not completely accurate; total miles driven at the site would probably decrease, reflecting combined trips, cancellation of marginal trips, and subtraction of miles driven for maintenance of the removed vehicle. The authors were unable to discover an appropriate reduction factor in their research; however, should such a factor become available, it would need to be included at this point in the model.

Incorporation of a decreased total mileage factor could be accomplished as follows:

- The first average, per total vehicles at the site, would remain unchanged.
- For each subsequent average, the total miles driven would be reduced by the factor (for example, ten percent' before being divided by the remaining number of vehicles.

# 2. Model Results

The model results, as given in Appendix D, are based on the data in Appendices A through C, with a commander's judgment (Wt1) of 0.5 for all sites, and a savings weight (Wt2) of 0.3. The numbers in each column represent the "Keep Factor" for each vehicle.

The keep factor is a relative measure of a particular vehicle's utility, including the elements of historical use.

potential savings and subjective judgment. As can be seen, each vehicle at a site has a higher keep factor than its predecessor; this makes intuitive sense, as it indicates that remaining vehicles will be more valuable (have a higher utility) as each preceding vehicle is lost.

A review of the total miles driven at each site, as divided by its quantity of vehicles (found in the first average column of Appendix C), provides a relative value for the first vehicles. Comparison of these averages with the keep factors reveals a high correlation, with differences explained by the variance in distance of the site from Twentynine Palms. This too is intuitively correct, as the value of commander's judgment (Wt1) is equal for all sites. (The value of Wt1 will be varied in the next chapter during sensitivity analysis.)

#### 3. Vehicle Selection

If Headquarters Marine Corps were to require that a specific quantity of vehicles, n, be transferred to the equipment pool at MCAGCC, the decision maker would be able to select the appropriate sites from which to remove vehicles by choosing the n lowest keep factors. For example, the first ten vehicles to be pulled would be the following:

Order of Removal	Site #	Keep Factor
1	118	0.1024
<b>2</b>	138	0.1355
3	166	0.1907
<b>4</b>	139	0.1929
5	77	0.1955
6	166	0.2068
7	164	0.2176
8	139	0.2177
9	80	0.2197
10	5	0.2223

Appendix E lists all of the keep factors in order, with site numbers, demonstrating the ease with which any quantity of vehicles could be selected.

# 4. Potential Savings

The term "savings" used throughout this thesis refers to the obvious benefit from not having to ship as many assets in future years. If the ten vehicles above are transferred to Twentynine Palms, they represent ten fewer vehicles that will have to be shipped in future years (to support CAXs).

An estimate of future savings can be obtained in the following manner:

- Calculate the total cost to transport the selected vehicles to Twentynine Palms. (For illustration, assume the ten vehicles listed in the previous section are shipped, at cost of \$1.00 per mile per vehicle. Total charges would be \$26,987.00, based on the distances in Appendix A.)
- For a round-trip movement of those assets in future years, the charge from step one is multiplied by two.
- Find the Net Present Value of the round-trip charges, at an appropriate discount rate, for a period of several years. (Using the previous illustration, round-trip charges amount to \$53,974.00. Over five years, using a discount rate of 10%, the Net Present Value function of Lotus 1-2-3<sup>TM</sup> produces a figure of \$204,603.93.)

- Subtract the one-way transportation charge obtained in step one from the Net Present Value obtained in step three. This result is the estimated savings. (To conclude the illustration, the savings value obtained is \$177,616.93. If the discount rate is increased to 25%, savings are reduced to \$118,164.20.)

#### C. FLEXIBILITY

Although the model as presented refers specifically to vehicles\, it could be applied easily to other categories of equipment with minimal revision. To review the formula, the key elements are:

- Percent of Use
- Commander's Judgment (Wt1)
- Percent of Savings Possible
- Savings Weight (Wt2)

The last three elements need not be changed, except possibly the transportation cost for the asset. Only the first element requires changing.

Engineer equipment, such as generators and forklifts, measure use in hours, not miles. The percent of use could be obtained in the same manner as for vehicles by simply changing all references from "miles" to "hours", i.e., total hours, average hours per decreasing quantities of equipment, etc... Other categories of assets would require similar adjustments, such as rounds fired, days checked-out, and the like.

In this manner, the model can accommodate a variety of assets, aiding the decision maker in a multitude of determinations.

#### V. SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

#### A. FORMULA RELATIONSHIPS

#### 1. General

To understand the relationships between the components of the model, one must remember the crucial elements of the formula:

Keep Factor = (Wt1)(%Use) + (Wt2)(%Savings)
In performing sensitivity analysis, the authors will
manipulate the two variable elements, Wt1 and Wt2.

The other two elements, however, are fixed. The %Savings, for example, varies from site to site, but is a constant for every vehicle at a particular site. Each site's value for %Savings is predicated upon its distance from Twentynine Palms (a proxy for transportation charges).

The %Use factor is unique for every vehicle at a site (although it may, coincidentally, be the same as that of a vehicle at another site). As each vehicle is removed from the site, the %Use for the next vehicle increases.

Figure 5 is a pictorial analogy of the fixed elements of the model. Each tree represents a vehicle, its height indicates its %Use. The apex of the hill represents

Twentynine Palms, with the locations of the trees determined by the distance of each site from the MCAGCC. The hill indicates the effect of %Savings being added to the trees' height. (Remember that a large keep factor, or height for this analogy, decreases the likelihood of an asset being

transferred.) As sites more distant from Twentynine Palms offer the largest future savings, they receive the smallest additions to the keep factor.

If both Wt1 and Wt2 were set to 1 (100%), the shortest trees, as measured from sea level, would represent the first assets to be transferred. Each tree's height can be decreased individually by reducing Wt1 below 100%; Wt2's reduction would effectively decrease the height of the hill.

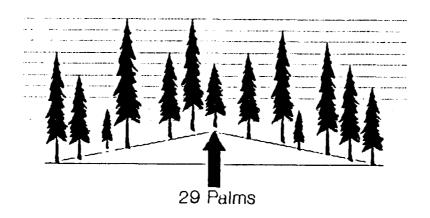


Figure 5. Analogy of Model Elements

#### 2. Command Determinants

The weights applied to each of these elements (Wt1 and Wt2) will be assigned by two separate levels of Command. As one commander is senior, that assigned weight (Wt2) cannot be changed by the subordinate. However, the subordinate commander can affect the overall outcome of the decision through tactical placement of his half of the equation. This

is as it should be, as the higher level commander is assumed to be primarily interested in saving money. The degree to which this interest is specified will be shown in the weight assigned to the formula. For example, if the commander is totally concerned with monetary savings, a value of 1.0 would be assigned. If headquarters is less concerned with savings because other contingencies are allowed to affect the decision, then a 0.40 may be selected as a proper weight.

# 3. Weight Analysis

The weight allowed the local, subordinate commander (Wt1) will now be discussed. The decisions made at this level are to be independent of the other; thus, a full 100 percent range is allowed (a range of 0.0 to 1.0). For full understanding, readers are referred to Figure 6.

# Analysis for Site 53 Second Vehicle

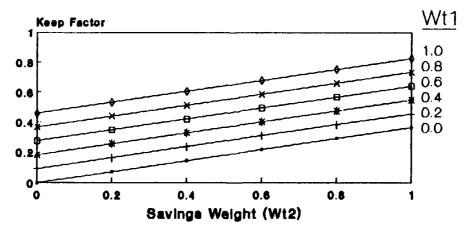


Figure 6. Site 53, Second Vehicle. Illustration of autonomy allowed the local commander for a given savings weight (Wt2).

This shows graphically how the two weights interact and what effect each has at various levels on the keep factor. The numerical results of the formula (shown below) are the numbers used to graph Figure 6. This site is located 1907 miles from MCCAGC and the vehicle average usage is 4599.5 miles.

Wt1/Wt2 0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

- 0.00000 0.072866 0.145733 0.21860 0.291466 0.364333
- 0.2 0.09199 0.164856 0.237723 0.31059 0.383456 0.456323
- 0.6 0.27597 0.348836 0.421703 0.49457 0.567436 0.640303
- 0.8 0.36796 0.440826 0.513693 0.58656 0.659426 0.732293
- 1.0 0.45995 0.532816 0.605683 0.67855 0.751416 0.824283

For comparison, the figures from site 170 are also displayed. The distance for this site is 2305 miles from MCCAGO with an average usage of 4597.36 miles.

Wt1/Wt2 0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

- 0 0.000000 0.046333 0.092667 0.139000 0.185333 0.231667
- 0.2 0.091947 0.138281 0.184614 0.230947 0.277281 0.323614
- 0.4 0.183894 0.230228 0.276561 0.322894 0.369228 0.415561
- 0.6 0.275842 0.322175 0.368508 0.414842 0.461175 0.507508
- 0.8 0.367789 0.414122 0.460455 0.506789 0.553122 0.599455
- 1.0 0.459736 0.506069 0.552403 0.598736 0.645069 0.691403

Each numerical result shows data related to the second vehicle up for consideration. These sites and vehicles where chosen for sensitivity analysis because of their geographic distances from one another and because both sites' vehicle average use figures are very close.

Assuming that Wt2 has been dictated at 0.6, what is the measure of autonomy allowed the subordinate? Referring to the results, find Wt2 across the top at 0.6 for each site.

Note how the numbers change with each consideration of Wt1

(listed on the left). Assuming that the local commander considered site 170 to be of greater strategic importance than site 53, (note that site 170 is farther away, thus having greater savings potential) a higher weight could be assigned, probably a 1.0. Thus, a Wt1 of 1.0 and a Wt2 of 0.6 results in a keep factor of .598736 for site 170. Assume further that site 53, although less strategically important than site 170, still weighs rather heavily when considering the grand scheme of importance and has been assigned a 0.6 as its Wt1. This means that at a Wt2 of 0.6, site 170 would keep its second vehicle as site 53's keep factor was 0.49457 (the lower keep factors get pulled first).

It would not be difficult to be lead into the belief that the local commander has been allowed too much autonomy. However, this is not true. The autonomy allowed is considerable, but is at best equal only to the autonomy of the higher commander. For example, referring back to the last discussion, the local commander had established the strategic importance of a second vehicle at site 170 as 1.0. Site 53's strategic importance had been set at 0.6. Had Wt2 been set at 0.8 by the higher decision maker, then site 53's keep factor (0.567436) would have been higher than site 170's (0.461175) which means that site 170 would have lost a second vehicle because of the over riding power of the weight applied to the higher decision maker's desire to save future transportation charges.

# B. EFFECTS ON OUTCOME

#### 1. Savings Weight

Chapter IV suggested the order of removal for the first ten vehicles. This chapter will vary the weight of the model to measure the effects of the changes to those ten vehicle selections.

Reducing the savings weight (Wt2) to zero, and holding all other model variables constant i.e., Wt1 at 0.5, the model produces the following:

Order of Removal	Site#	Keep Factor
1	118	0.0247
2	138	0.0916
3	77	0.1403
4	59	0.1424
5	166	0.1450
6	53	0.1533
7	126	0.1545
8	166	0.1611
9	126	0.1686
10	93	<b>0.1</b> 687

Note that sites 118 and 138 did not change from their original priority positions. Site 77 moved up in priority and site 166 moved down (for both vehicles). Sites 59, 53, 126, 164, 80, and 5 drop out.

Why did this happen? Reducing to zero the weight applied to the importance of savings removed the saving variable completely from the model. Thus, those sites with the least average use were prime targets for selection,.

Comparing the average use of each site bears this out (from Appendix C):

Order of Removal	Site#	Average Use
1	118	494
2	138	1832
3	77	2805
4	59	2848
5	166	2900
6	53	3066
7	126	3090
8	166	3222
9	126	3371
10	<b>9</b> 3	3373

# 2. Commander's Judgment

The most intuitively satisfying indication of how well the model functions is to apply the model with varying commander's judgment weights. Returning the savings weight to 0.3 (which will likely be set by higher authority anyway), a commander's judgment weight of 0.7 was applied to all sites within a state located on the East and West coasts. This scenario might indicate that sites closer to ports of embarkation have a higher need for contingency assets. All other Wt1 factors were held at the constant 0.5. The model results for the top ten sites are as follows:

Order of Removal	Wt1	Site#	<u>Keep Factor</u>
1	0.5	118	0.1024
2	0.5	138	0.1355
3	0.5	138	0.2271
4	0.5	128	0.2294
5	0.5	<b>5</b> 9	0.2390
6	0.7	166	0.2487
7	0.7	77	0.2516
8	0.5	177	0.2551
9	0.5	134	<b>0.256</b> 3
10	0.5	140	0.2616

The key point to be made here is that the commander's judgment weight can and does affect the outcome of the

selection results. Although the previous list still displays two sites within the top ten, in spite of a higher commander's judgment weight, other sites previously not considered enter the picture i.e., a second vehicle from site 138, and first vehicles from any of sites 128, 177, 134, and 140. Thus, the local commander is allowed a great degree of autonomy in the outcome of the ultimate decision. Sites 166 and 77 remained because of relatively low average vehicle use and because they are both far from 29 Palms. A comparison of sites 166 and 77 to those sites listed above and below them on the priority list bears this out:

Site	Wt1	Ave. Use	Distance
128	0.5	3680	2546
59	0.5	2848	2034
166	0.7	2900	2543
77	0.7	2805	2448
177	0.5	3562	2230

#### 3. Net Present Value

No sensitivity analysis would be complete without comparing the change in net present value of the "top 10" selection lists (discount rate at 10%):

First List Wt1 = 0.5 Wt2 = 0.3	Second List Wt1 = 0.5 Wt2 = 0.0	Third List Wt1 = 0.5/0.7 WT2 = 0.3	Not Listed Wt1 = 0.0 Wt2 = 0.3
NPV	NPV	<u>NPV</u>	NPV
\$177,616.93	\$129,092.56	\$158,056.49	\$240,885.59

As can be seen, not allowing for any savings weight (Wt2=0) results in a lower monetary savings over time (second NFV list). Alternatively, not allowing other factors to

enter the formula (Wt1=0) maximizes savings (note the "Not Listed" NPV amount). Any other combination of variables is a form of "satisficing" which means that a compromise of the optimum solution is taking place.

#### C. CONTINGENCY PLANNING

## 1. Site Selectivity

The model as presented overlooks a strategic consideration: some sites may be holding assets for use during a specific contingency. Several possibilities spring to mind:

- A site located next to a port of embarkation may be prepared to load assets aboard ship, with personnel planned to arrive from another site.
- A site may hold assets for stork rotation into prepositioned war reserves, maritime pre-positioned shipping or other long-term storage programs.
- National security plans may dictate strategic locations within the continental United States for potential emergencies.

Considerations such as those listed above would require that those assets so designated be excluded from consideration for transfer to the MCAGCC. Other exclusions could arise when, in the decision maker's viewpoint, sites must have a minimum number of assets to perform their specific missions.

Historically, some sites have been tapped more frequently than others for providing assets to the CAXs.

Some may have been overlooked entirely, and never been tasked to provide equipment. This model will allow the decision

maker to see if these tendencies have been valid from a budgetary perspective, based on asset utilization. Again, contingency planning factors must be considered for an accurate assessment.

# 2. Risk and Uncertainty

The decision maker as discussed thus far has been described as a singular entity. One might assume that the decision maker is a particular general, such as the Commanding General of the Fourth Marine Division. Whether at the division or at a higher level, the decision maker must rely on input from numerous other individuals to develop the insight and expertise necessary for correct application of this model.

The quantitative input is primarily of a logistic nature. Staff officers should have relatively easy work collecting the historical data and transportation costs, compared to the qualitative decisions needed to rank operations plans, training requirements, contingencies, etc., in order to assign appropriate weights to each site.

The assignment of the commander's judgment weight, Wt1, could be such a difficult task that the temptation might arise to overlook certain elements, or even to assign values based on intuition. Prolonged exposure to classified contingency plans while attempting to rank their relative importance might induce over-simplification or, conversely, frustration at the complexity of the chore.

As in all important decisions, the information gathering and relative ranking of priorities must end at a finite point in time, or the decision will never be made. Was all the data obtained? Were the figures correct? Were the plans up-to-date? What elements in the future will affect the decision today? Are missions changing or in the process of being eliminated? Does the absence of a specific contingency plan eliminate the possibility of one in the near future? Have all the issues been examined? Or are the most important elements still to be examined?

Questions such as these highlight the uncertainty and risks inherent in the reliance on a model such as this. The latitude allowed in assigning the weight for commander's judgment, in addition to the possibility of excluding assets or sites entirely, heightens the degree of confidence placed in the commander. Simultaneously, it emphasizes the possibility of error.

This model is only a tool; it knows no absolute truths. In the hands of a skilled planner, it may plant the seed for a bountiful future benefit in terms of maximized training potentials and saved transportation dollars. It could also, however, be easily abused and allowed to be a substitute for informed decision making.

#### VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The model as presented in this thesis demonstrates that static marginal analysis can be a valid tool for assisting in complex decisions. With the proper framework, sufficient data, and an informed, non-biased decision maker, the elements to be sorted can be arrayed in a logical manner, allowing the selection process to provide as-near-optimal results as possible.

For the model to be used as described in this thesis, the following conditions must exist:

- A decision must be made, at a Headquarters Marine Corpc level, about the trade-off desired between future transportation savings and equipment availability at Reserve sites. This decision will provide the savings weight, Wt2.
- Proper analysis of contingency plans, coupled with accurate evaluation of unit missions and training requirements, must be conducted impartially to enable the assignment of Wtl, Commander's Judgement.
- Correct, historical usage data for all assets must be provided to the decision maker who will use the model.

These conditions, although complex and difficult in themselves, focus on specific elements in the larger problem. By providing focus, they simplify the larger problem by breaking it down into manageable parts. Once this is accomplished, the remainder of the selection process becomes a matter of simple data manipulation.

The selection of which assets to transfer is, in itself, only one aspect of the EAP expansion program. Other areas that require serious study include:

- Fersonnel requirements: Current policy requires a onefor-one reduction in billets elsewhere for each additional billet established. Reserve Full Time Support (FTS) billets, as well as reserve site active duty personnel (Inspector-Instructor billets), would be likely candidates for consideration.
- Facility/security requirements: Although a new EAP maintenance facility has recently been completed, storage, office, and personnel housing must also be addressed.
- Accountability/reporting requirements: Assets that belong to the Reserve establishment, having been purchased with funds ear-marked by Congress for Reserve use, have different reporting requirements than assets belonging to the active forces. Procedures for proper control, through all aspects of equipment operation and maintenance, would need to be approved and published.

Other alternatives, as discussed in section B.5 of Chapter 5, also merit study. The regional EAP concept, either by itself or combined with Inter-Service Support Agreements, could provide an offset to the reduced training availability discussed as a trade-off in consideration of future savings.

The budget impact of all of these proposals must, in the long run, play the decisive role. The costs of designing, preparing and implementing each choice must be weighed against the cost of continuing to do business "as usual."

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APPENDIX A: SITE IDENTIFICATION

#	City	State	Distance	Qty
1	Bessemer	Alabama	2154	0
2	Huntsville	Alabama	2107	1
3	Mobile	Alabama	1834	14
4	Montgomery	Alabama	1887	1
	Anchorage	Alaska	3660	13
	Phoenix	Arizona	251	8
7	Tucson	Arizona	361	9
8	Yuma	Arizona	143	10
9	Little Rock	Arkansas	1545	9
	Alameda	California	515	13
11	Bakersfield	California	234	1
12	Camp Pendleton	California	115	2
	Concord	California	510	6
	El Toro	California	104	2
15	Encino	California	141	10
	Fresno	California	357	Ø
	Hayward	California	500	4
	Lathrop	California	450	11
	Long Beach	California	132	11
	Los Alamitos	California	135	14
	Los Angeles	California	130	14
	Pasadena	California	139	1
	Pico Rivera	California	130	5
	Port Hueneme	California	192	Ø
	Sacramento	California	502	2
	San Bernardino		73	10
	San Bruno	California	500	6
	San Diego	California	131	13
	San Francisco	California	505	13
	San Jose	California	461	10
31	Aurora	Colorado	2604	8
	New Haven	Connecticut	2707	7
	Plainville	Connecticut	2767	2
	Wilmington	Delaware	2550	4
	Washington	D. C.	2491	4
	Cecil Field	Florida	2218	5
	Jacksonville	Florida	2233	4
	Miami	Florida	2538	3
	Orlando	Florida	2321	3
	Tallahassee	Florida	2072	11
41	Tampa	Florida	2313	6
	West Palm	Florida	2477	2
	Albany	Georgia	2047	15
	Atlanta	Georgia	2026	3
	Augusta	Georgia	2173	8
	Marietta	Georgia	2021	ø
	Rome	Georgia	1986	5
48		Georgia	2216	11
	= · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

#	City	State	Distance	Çty
49	Boise	Idaho	898	11
50	Chicago	Illinois	1945	4
	Danville	Illinois	1872	Ø
	Glenview	Illinois	1884	1
	Joliet	Illinois	1907	3
	Peoria	Illinois	1792	2
	Rock Island	Illinois	1874	8
56	Springfield	Illinois	1754	1
	Waukegan	Illinois	1966	8
	Evansville	Indiana	1867	14
	Ft. Wayne	Indiana	2034	4
	Gary	Indiana	1950	15
61		Indiana	1933	7
	South Bend	Indiana	2005	14
	Des Moines	Iowa	1638	0
	Waterloo	Iowa	1741	Ø
	Topeka	Kansas	1397	2
	Wichita	Kansas	1260	9
	Ft. Knox	Kentucky	1943	9
	Lexington	Kentucky	2031	4
	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	1650	3
	Belle Chasse	Louisiana	1729	11
	Lafayette	Louisiana	1917	7
	New Orleans	Louisiana	1730	8
	Shreveport	Louisiana	1428	3
74		Maine	2950	É
	Andrews AFB	Maryland	2493	5
	Baltimore	Maryland	2495	4
	Frederick	Maryland	2448	2
78		Massachusetts	2843	15
	Chicopse	Massachusetts	2767	0
	South Weymouth		2843	11
	Worcester	Massachusetts	2807	10
	Battle Creek	Michigan	2082	15
	Detroit	Michigan	2185	13
84	Flint	Michigan	2183	2
	Grand Rapids	Michigan	2092	11
	Lansing	Michigan	2132	14
	Selfridge	Michigan	2207	15
	Minneapolis	Minnesota	1812	5
	Gulfport	Mississippi	1777	14
	Jackson	Mississippi	1647	5
	Kansas City	Missouri	1450	0
	St. Louis	Missouri	1700	5
	Billings	Montana	1229	2
	Omaha	Nebraska	1503	13
	Las Vegas	Nevada	277	1
	Reno	Nevada	527	13
97		New Hampshire	2840	ā
98		New Jersey	2595	15

#.	City	State	Distance	<u>Qty</u>
99	Red Bank	New Jersey	2633	14
100	West Trenton	New Jersey	2588	0
	Albuquerque	New Mexico	666	11
	Albany	New York	2689	13
	Bronx	New York	2656	14
104	Brooklyn	New York	2656	13
105	Buffalo	New York	2408	10
106	Garden City	New York	2656	8
107	Huntington	New York	2656	0
108	New Rochelle	New York	2656	0
109	Rochester	New York	2477	3
110	Syracuse	New York	2558	7
	Charlotte	North Carolina	2259	5
112	Cherry Point	North Carolina	2516	10
113	Greensboro	North Carolina	2318	2
	Raleigh	North Carolina	2389	4
115	Wilmington	North Carolina	2430	11
	Akron	Ohio	2222	15
117		Ohio	2042	13
	Cleveland	Ohio	2223	1
	Columbus	Ohio	2103	11
	Dayton	Ohio	2038	6
	Toledo	Ohio	2136	10
	Youngstown	Ohio	2272	4
	Broken Arrow	Oklahoma	1311	1
	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma	1208	15
	Eugene	Oregon	959	0
	Portland	Oregon	1066	12
	Salem Allentown	Oregon	1020	5 6
	Connellsville	Pennsylvania Pennsylvania	2546	4
	Ebensburg	-	2320 2345	14
	Erie Erie	Pennsylvania Pennsylvania	2343	11
	Folsom	Pennsylvania	2560	14
133	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania	2465	6
	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	2563	14
	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	2284	3
	Reading	Pennsylvania	2517	13
	Willow Grove	Pennsylvania	2563	6
	Wyoming	Pennsylvania	2561	2
	Providence	Rhode Island	2807	8
	Charleston	South Carolina	2306	10
141	Columbia	South Carolina	2235	6
142	Greenville	South Carolina	2165	15
143	Chattanooga	Tennessee	1981	14
144	Johnson City	Tennessee	2151	5
145	Knoxville	Tennessee	2053	9
	Memphis	Tennessee	1669	12
	Nashville	Tennessee	1 ರ 7 6	O
148	Abilene	Texas	1075	4

149 Amarillo Texas 950	3 6 0
150 AA	0
150 Austin Texas 1229	-
151 Corpus Christi Texas 1347	
152 Dallas Texas 1244	5
153 El Paso Texas 649	5
154 Ft. Worth Texas 1216	5
155 Galveston Texas 1429	15
156 Harlingen Texas 1424	9
157 Houston Texas 1385	2
158 Lubbock Texas 957	7
159 San Antonio Texas 1203	8
160 Texarkana Texas 1422	1
161 Waco Texas 1260	6
162 Salt Lake City Utah 689	12
163 Tooele Utah 681	0
164 Dam Neck Virginia 2552	11
165 Lynchburg Virginia 2356	2
166 Newport News Virginia 2543	10
167 Norfolk Virginia 2536	2
168 Quantico Virginia 2461	7
169 Richmond Virginia 2470	13
170 Roanoke Virginia 2305	15
171 Seattle Washington 1240	0
172 Spokane Washington 1259	1
173 Tacoma Washington 1209	5
174 Whidbey Island Washington 1310	8
175 Yakima Washington 1147	10
176 S. Charleston West Virginia 2206	4
177 Wheeling West Virginia 2230	4
178 Green Bay Wisconsin 2053	O
179 Madison Wisconsin 1921	12
180 Milwaukee Wisconsin 1991	11

Total number of vehicles, all sites: 1257

54

APPENDIX B: VEHICLE USE

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9	4,148	7,490	1,935	4,289	1,206	5,024	5,948			2,113	•	1,291			5,098	3,913	5,681	3,069					4,033	3,758	7, 123	4,574	8,959	1,761	, uub							5,021	3,640		3,088		8,298
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1 2	3,215	257		4,511	•	•			8,451	4,405	8,210	8,491		52	8,171	1,408	9,982	7,544		7,920		8,661	4,124	1,277	298	5, 127	1,143	2,00	506	0 4 0 4 0 4	9.208	•	2,546	999	1,861	936	8,408	.3,210	8,574	7,927	9,097
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15	2, 187		7,119	1,797	4,681
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12	9,647 3,242 7,993		2,682	1,816 3,081	2,776 2,466 4,208
2.717 9,187	5,624 3,208 331		957 6,544	694 5,428 1,985	1,406 2,336 6,649
10 2,499 2,687	2,428 6,430 7,990		4. 8 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0		2,522 3,942 8,977
9 3,630 7,640	9,538 9,071 5,487	4,161 9,180	278	2,514 3,262 9,242 9,522 4,223	5,494 4,911 7,147
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<b>.</b>	6,087 8,967 8,545 9,945 2,872	3,991 9,851	402 3,131 2,659 5,536		7,316 2,480 3,821
6,462 1,805 1,292	6,590 4,456 1,588 5,748	5,420 6,301	6,216 2,939 5,169 8,311 8,305	27,22,005,005,005,005,005,005,005,005,005,	3,545 5,411 941
5 7,359 8,837 4,100 9,557	4,950 1,404 408 5,181 7,397	5,264 6,570	3,376 6,031 4,096 2,944 4,131	5,975 9,494 3,166 857 9,468	2,702 4,558 1,708 511 3,748 4,811
36 80 14 7.	4,813 6,996 3,440 1,156 7,556	8,484 1,445 6,354	9,956 1,364 1,769 978 480 7,785		5,803 1,510 8,865 1,131 5,295 9,349
	2,678 8,230 6,986 929 4,411	6,896 7,459 1,793	7,761 6,956 6,612 2,280 9,643 4,012 6,065	6,834 9,763 7,854 1,443	8,019 6,611 6,997 2,273 9,912
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æ	2,863	3,367	9,556	7,283	8.941	9.556	5,094	9,057	8,816	9,825			8,498		9,757			1,887	, 03	9		7,290				1,658	4		126		4,835	2,232	4,625	3,605	1,807	,	£. (	ેલ જ જ
in.	3,042	29	5,775	8,14B	4,357	9.447	9,760	4,178	9,472	8,532			2,984		9,073			069.6	ຕຼ	966	49	4,038	7,389			3,991	979	4,040	1,524		3,654	5, 122	8,077	9, 6H3	111	i	100 000 000	н. Н
प	8,269	•	1,899	35	•		3,603						3,417	71,	, 17		•	7,805	-	•	,	8,540		•		5,375		•		•	•	•	8,310	•	•	3	7.00	ж ж
m	520.9		8,318 7,277		5	6	7,663	5	72	. 18			2,329	•			ູ	4,564	o,	œ.	4	1,716	S	٠.		2,090										5, 101		
9	5,661 9,201	267	3,342		790		1,200		9,209	•		7,016	9,742	8,975	382	4,140	1,388	6,872	3,466	7,819	5.35	251		4,690		6,221					•	•			•	ທັ		6, 101 2,630
3	1,086 4,614		ด้ผ	و			5,332					5,816	7,758	7,753	6,683	4,509	5,453	5,697	25	6,450	1.620	3,515	9.808	5,908	8, 163	1,104	8.	8.	-97	9	32	2	<u>ت</u> :	₹;	8	9,802	2	5,813 974
Si to	ሮም 8		<del>,</del> 8	\$ 5	9 0	102	103	104	105	106	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	119	120	121	122	123	<u>5</u> 7	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	<b>P</b> E1	135	901	138

Site total 27774	38439 30323	59528	56283	18465	45983	61518	25069	16849	35366	0	22263	26914	19442	73786	39921	15455	39219	44009	9039	25308	44515	0	38022	8531	23001	11335	43440	60871	64363	35.71	31250	43650	47325	27072	14248	60988 62364
15		2,037												3,478															1,220							
4		7,312	5,733											8,796															3,214							
13		699	6,013											1,125														993	9,162							
12		4,280	3,184			4,258								8, 162							404						,	7,686	1,749							2, 107
11		2,850	3,724			4,519								608							5,005		1,112				,	B, 632	8,360							7,435 5,744
10	1,350	4,050	5,725			5, 176								8,838							1,130		2,648		1,067			4,534	3,908				6,709			6,225 4,822
60	6,580	5,140	1,237		4,749	9,138								6,033	1,290						4,017		7,271		2,936		;	2,491	5,003				1,974			3,006 9,193
8 1,943	1,225	4,051	2,652	!	5.742	4,806								3,789	4,571			8,821			1,351		3,355		3,002		1	8,878	5,242			9,569	357			7,923 9,981
7.789	3,551	5,709	2,384		4, 179	4,935								4,434	8, 193		7,443	1,378			6,551		1,606		1,714		3,859	2, 135	1,891			9,863	6,034			5,528
6 596	5,874	6,890	8,470		5,358	7,598			7,897					6,384	2,926		7,321	2,808		1,397	9,549		4, 196		1,121		4,702	5,587	9,757			2,924	1,213			7,604 5,191
5 809	1,654 615	5,376	2,386	6,978	9,118	2,573			9,326		8,492	7,549	5,969	1,343	8,727		473	2,307		8,483	2,345		162		5,239		8,117	2,979	3,522		8.022	891	5,502			1,424 140
371	1,813	1,700	1,439	9, 151	3,602	<b>6,</b> 890	44 E.	•	2,436		3,960	6,582	5,763	570	1,179		6, 129	9,745		1,341	5,119		1,585		2,434		2,550	1,873	318		2.564	8.455	6,653	9,842	3,898	7,362 7,495
82	2,319 8,596	,26	.03	98	.72	. 93	٣	6,407	8.		3,774	•		1,576			7,263	91		7,160	1,178		7,597		4,325		9,327	v.	826		9, 165		1,585	æ	1,588	2,254 3,035
• ~	7,555		621	<b>m</b>	527	318		8,376	914			•			9,097		•				1,527		5,748	834	1,612		5,995	•	•			2,645	-	-	•	7,411
4.98 88	6,518 9,055	60,	10.	97	_	<b>4</b> .	٣.	2,066	<u></u>		œ	œ	ຕູ	ď	m i	٠.	4,054	Ŧ,	03	26	•		~	٠	5,491	œ	œ '		r.		9.88				•	2,709 7,243
\$1 to No. 139	140	142	<u>43</u>	4	C	146 74	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	164	170	122	173	174	175	176	177 178	179

# APPENDIX C: AVERAGES PER DECREASING QUANTITIES OF VEHICLES

5.633 6.145 6.760 7.511 6.450 3.657 11.266 13.520 16.900 22.533 33.739 67.598 6.815 7.497 6.330 9.371 10.710 12.495 14.394 13.743 24.990 37.465 74.970 6.392 7.466 6.959 11.995 11.995 17.947 55.894 6.392 7.466 6.959 11.995 11.995 17.947 55.894 6.471 14.793 16.940 33.479 6.472 14.293 16.940 33.479 6.470 11.293 16.940 33.479 6.470 11.293 16.940 27.551 8.456 6.941 10.750 12.598 12.199 16.265 24.397 48.794 6.495 6.995 6.911 10.291	•	(	(	•	١	•	!	(	•	,					
5,633 6,145 6,760 7,511 8,450 9,657 11,266 13,550 16,300 22,533 33,799 67,598 6,392 7,147 8,324 11,965 17,247 35,894 18,327 11,965 17,247 35,894 18,327 11,965 17,247 35,894 18,327 18,32 7,465 9,991 11,965 17,247 35,894 18,32 7,465 10,315 13,144 17,525 26,298 52,576 54,899 7,465 7,539 18,392 7,465 10,739 11,223 18,940 33,875 18,32 8,475 11,23 18,940 33,875 18,32 8,470 11,23 18,940 33,875 18,32 8,470 11,23 18,940 33,875 18,22 8,23 18,417 18,22 8,23 18,417 18,22 8,23 18,418 18,22 18,418 18,22 18,418 18,22 18,23 18,418 18,22 18,418 18,2		7	'n	<b>प</b>	n	۵	۲-	Φ	gr.	9	=======================================	12	13	4	15
5,200 5,633 6,145 6,760 7,511 8,450 9,657 11,266 13,520 16,900 22,533 33,799 67,598 6,228 6,239 7,179 8,747 8,741 10,70 12,495 14,394 18,743 24,990 37,495 74,970 5,600 6,399 7,466 8,991 11,991 13,92 22,398 44,796 6,399 7,466 8,991 11,991 11,922 22,398 44,796 6,399 7,466 8,991 11,991 11,922 22,398 44,796 6,399 7,466 8,991 11,991 11,922 22,398 44,796 6,299 6,390 7,466 8,991 11,991 11,922 22,398 44,796 6,895 11,199 11,293 16,285 24,397 46,897 11,293 16,285 24,397 46,897 11,293 16,285 24,397 46,897 11,293 16,291 11,293 16,285 24,397 46,897 11,293 16,285 12,291 11,292 12,193 16,285 24,397 46,897 11,293 16,397 12,391 11,293 16,397 12,391															
5,248 6,815 7,497 8,339 9,371 10,710 12,495 14,394 13,743 24,990 37,485 74,970 5,228 7,746 8,929 11,195 11,952 17,285 34,589 7,466 8,929 11,195 11,932 22,388 47,786 5,814 8,627 11,523 17,285 34,589 15,118 8,783 10,515 13,144 11,725 86,288 15,106 18,883 25,177 37,755 75,530 11,293 16,947 10,740 12,588 15,106 18,883 25,177 37,755 75,530 11,293 16,947 10,740 12,589 15,106 18,883 25,177 37,755 75,530 11,293 16,947 10,740 12,193 16,285 24,397 46,794 47,887 17,258 6,470 11,293 16,947 18,877 11,972 15,962 23,944 47,887 17,891 8,532 15,948 67,895 17,275 18,877 11,972 15,942 23,944 47,887 18,877 11,972 15,942 23,944 47,887 18,877 11,972 15,942 13,049 12,718 13,579 16,974 22,632 33,948 67,895 17,897 18,877 11,972 11,972 15,942 13,079 12,718 13,579 16,974 22,632 33,948 67,895 17,487 18,877 14,879 18,971 18,771 18,		5,2	ស	6,145	6,760		8,450	9,657	11,266	13,520	300	S			
5,128 5,982 7,178 8,974 11,965 17,973 6,994 13,743 24,990 37,485 74,970 5,128 5,982 7,178 8,974 11,965 17,973 5,894 6,986 7,518 4,793 7,465 9,746 6,986 7,553 8,994 7,986 8,997 11,995 17,995 1,995 17,985 8,997 7,465 8,997 7,465 8,997 7,465 8,997 7,465 8,997 7,465 8,997 7,465 8,997 7,465 8,997 7,465 8,997 7,465 8,997 7,497 11,293 16,990 33,497 8,597 11,293 16,990 33,497 8,797 11,293 16,990 33,497 8,797 11,293 16,990 11,293 11,990 11,293 16,990 11,293 11,990 11,9															
5,128 5,982 7,178 46 8,937 11,199 11,392 22,398 41,396 5,194 732,8194 6,294 6,696 7,593 7,466 8,937 11,199 11,392 22,398 41,396 5,572 11,199 11,392 22,398 41,396 5,275 11,293 11,399 11,392 22,398 41,396 5,275 11,293 11,399 11,399 11,399 12,239 34,899 5,274 11,293 16,940 33,879 11,293 16,940 33,879 11,293 16,940 33,879 11,293 16,940 33,879 11,293 16,940 33,879 11,293 16,940 33,879 11,293 16,940 33,879 11,293 16,940 33,879 11,293 16,940 33,879 11,293 16,940 33,879 11,293 16,940 33,879 11,293 16,940 33,879 11,293 16,940 33,879 11,293 16,940 33,879 11,293 16,940 31,879 11,293 16,940 31,879 11,293 16,940 31,879 11,293 16,940 31,879 11,293 16,940 31,879 11,293 16,940 31,879 11,293 11,470 11,293 11,449 11,4		ۀ		7,497			10,710	12,495	994	۲,	066	37,485	74,970		
3,640 6,399 7,466 8,999 11,199 14,392 5,396 4,759 6,576 8,599 7,466 8,699 7,466 8,999 11,199 14,322 8,5276 8,5276 8,5276 8,5276 8,752 11,293 16,914 17,252 6,284 52,576 17,287 18,199 14,321 14,391 14,321 14,391 14,322 14,101,790 12,581 15,106 18,693 25,177 37,765 75,530 17,789 18,197 18,197 14,322 14,101,790 11,293 16,910 33,879 17,789 18,197 1		ທ້		7,179			17,947	35,834							
3,841 4,121 8,753 8,392 9,441 10,790 12,588 15,105 19,893 34,569 6,596 7,553 8,392 9,441 10,790 12,588 15,105 19,893 25,177 37,765 75,530 17,758 8,791 10,790 12,588 15,105 19,893 25,177 37,765 75,530 17,708 15,205 8,470 11,293 16,940 33,879 17,758 17,205 8,470 11,293 16,940 33,879 17,758 17,750 9,300 11,625 15,500 23,251 46,501 6,291 9,437 18,132 9,759 12,199 16,265 24,397 49,799 5,321 5,986 6,741 7,991 9,577 11,972 15,962 23,944 47,807 5,831 9,405 6,310 8,522 5,688 6,172 6,199 6,271 11,972 15,962 23,944 47,807 5,201 8,479 9,539 10,401 12,708 15,262 23,944 47,807 5,521 8,996 6,107 6,199 10,147 11,172 11,1972 15,962 23,944 47,807 12,632 33,948 67,895 11,147 11		ທີ		7,466			14,932	22,398	44,796						
6,572 7,511 6,753 10,515 13,144 17,525 26,286 52,377 37,765 75,530  17,786 6,776 6,470 11,293 16,940 33,879 17,787 6,291 9,437 16,849 5,21 9,437 16,849 5,21 9,437 16,849 5,22 6,099 6,971 8,132 9,759 12,199 16,265 24,397 48,799 4,879 5,422 6,099 6,971 8,132 9,759 12,199 16,265 23,944 67,887 6,879 5,422 6,099 6,971 8,132 9,759 11,972 15,962 23,944 77,887 6,879 5,422 6,099 6,971 8,132 9,759 11,972 15,962 23,944 77,887 6,879 5,422 6,099 6,971 8,132 9,759 11,972 15,962 23,944 77,887 6,879 5,422 6,099 6,971 8,132 9,759 11,972 15,962 23,944 77,887 6,879 5,422 6,099 6,971 8,132 9,759 11,972 15,962 23,944 77,887 6,149 5,422 6,099 6,971 8,132 9,759 11,972 15,962 23,944 77,887 6,149 5,422 6,099 6,971 8,132 9,759 11,972 15,962 11,971 8,187 22,962 8,187		m					8,642	11,523		4,56					
6,294 6,686 7,553 9,392 9,441 10,790 12,589 15,105 19,893 25,177 37,765 75,530 17,758 6,770 11,293 16,940 33,879 17,105 5,115 5,813 6,643 7,750 9,300 11,625 15,500 23,251 46,501 6,291 9,437 18,874 1,895 5,321 5,986 6,104 7,991 9,577 11,972 15,962 23,944 47,887 5,870 6,339 6,937 7,631 8,439 9,539 10,901 12,718 15,262 19,078 25,437 39,155 75,310 5,223 5,689 6,172 6,790 7,544 9,487 9,699 11,316 13,579 16,974 22,632 33,948 67,995 17,449 7,691 1,221 11,062 13,827 18,436 27,654 55,308 6,086 7,609 10,144 15,216 30,432 10,491 14,251 17,818 23,757 35,635 71,270 5,137 5,882 6,470 8,089 10,784 16,176 32,351 7,155 10,735 21,469 7,105 10,735 21,469 7,105 10,241 12,74 7,107 11,241 12,74 7,107 11,241 12,74 7,107 11,241 12,74 7,107 11,241 12,74 7,107 11,241 12,74 7,107 12,74 12,17 12,17 2,19 12,19		9					17,525	26,298	52,576						
6,776 6,776 6,770 11,293 16,940 33,879 17,205 5,813 6,643 7,750 9,300 11,625 15,500 23,251 46,501 6,291 9,437 18,872 18,982 5,482 6,993 6,977 18,782 5,893 6,937 6,813 8,493 9,539 11,818 11,788 6,145 6,145 6,145 6,147 11,062 13,827 11,972 11,972 11,972 11,972 11,972 11,972 11,972 11,972 11,972 11,973 11		Ġ	œ				10, 790	12,588	15, 106	18,883	25, 177	7.76			
17,758  9,470  18,175  9,480  18,189  9,580  18,189  18,189  9,580  18,189  18,189  9,580  18,189  18,189  9,580  18,189  18,285  18,189  9,580  18,189  18,18												•			
6,776         6,470         11,293         16,940         33,879           1,7,205         4,400         11,293         16,940         33,879           5,150         5,813         6,43         7,750         9,300         11,625         15,500         23,211         6,807           4,879         5,422         6,099         6,971         8,132         9,759         11,972         15,922         13,944         47,807           5,879         5,422         6,099         6,977         7,841         9,437         11,972         15,972         13,944         47,807         5,339         48,799         16,977         2,294         47,802         5,339         48,799         17,849         18,379         16,974         22,632         33,940         67,895         5,399         17,749         17,7		17.75													
17,005   5,813   6,643   7,750   9,300   11,625   15,500   23,251   46,501   6,291   9,437   18,874   4,789   5,321   5,966   6,041   7,981   9,437   18,725   6,395   6,344   47,887   5,321   5,966   6,041   7,981   9,437   18,725   5,395   19,072   15,962   3,444   47,887   5,321   5,966   6,172   6,790   7,544   9,487   9,127   11,972   15,962   19,791   6,792   6,793   6,793   7,541   8,479   9,579   11,316   13,579   16,379   16,379   6,995   17,449   15,215   29,583   19,306   1,316   13,579   16,379   16,479   16,379   16,479   1			A 470		080	Ç									
5,167 5,813 6,643 7,750 9,300 11,625 15,500 23,251 46,501  4,879 5,422 6,099 6,971 8,132 9,759 12,199 16,265 24,397 49,794  4,879 5,422 6,099 6,971 8,132 9,757 11,972 13,912 15,262 19,079 25,437 38,155 76,310  5,223 5,658 6,172 6,790 7,544 9,487 9,699 11,316 13,579 16,974 22,632 33,948 67,895  4,879 5,323 5,658 6,172 6,790 7,544 9,487 9,699 11,316 13,579 16,974 22,632 33,948 67,895  4,872 6,435 9,653 19,306  17,449  6,145 6,914 7,901 9,218 11,062 13,827 18,436 27,654 55,308  6,146 6,914 15,216 30,431 11,878 14,254 17,818 23,757 35,635 71,270  5,145 6,914 7,917 13,121 11,878 14,254 17,818 23,757 35,635 71,270  5,145 6,149 7,127 7,191 13,131 38,261 1,313 13,131 13,131 13,131 13,131 13,131 13,131 13,131 13,131 13,131 13,131 13,131 13,131 14,131		17 20	•		2	5									
5,721 5,422 6,039 6,971 8,132 9,739 12,139 16,265 24,397 49,794 47,887 5,321 5,986 6,041 7,981 8,577 11,972 15,962 23,944 47,887 5,321 5,986 6,041 7,981 8,577 11,972 15,962 23,944 47,887 5,321 5,986 6,041 7,981 8,577 11,972 15,962 23,944 47,887 5,321 5,986 6,1041 7,981 8,577 11,972 15,982 19,078 25,437 38,155 76,310 5,223 5,658 6,172 6,739 7,544 8,487 9,539 11,316 13,579 16,974 22,632 33,948 67,895 4,827 6,435 9,633 19,306 11,062 13,827 18,436 27,654 55,308 6,108 10,144 15,218 30,432 6,108 10,144 15,218 30,432 6,108 10,144 15,218 30,432 6,108 10,144 15,218 31,774 11,217 22,958 34,435 68,864 5,1270 61,399 6,479 7,127 7,852 9,565 11,778 13,774 11,217 22,958 34,435 68,864 61,399 6,479 7,127 2,525 9,565 11,478 13,774 11,217 22,958 34,435 68,864 61,399 10,784 16,176 32,351 6,910 61,399 6,479 7,482 5,486 61,399 10,784 16,175 32,351 6,910 61,399 6,479 7,427 6,528 9,085 11,478 13,774 12,217 22,958 34,435 68,864 61,299 10,784 16,175 32,351 6,910 61,399 6,479 7,482 7,482 8,484 11,205 14,007 18,676 28,014 56,027 6,814 13,488 12,434 12,488 12,434 12,488 12,434 12,488 12,434 12,488 12,434 12,488 12,434 12,488 12,434 12,488 12,434 12,488 12,434 12,489 9,347 10,386 11,684 13,353 15,579 19,685 23,369 31,158 46,737 93,47 10,616 12,0121 12,0121 12,014 12,014 13,353 15,579 19,685 23,369 31,158 46,737 93,47 10,616 12,0121 12,014 13,014 12,014 1		7		•	ŗ	0		Č	į						
6,291         9,437         18,874         4.789         6,291         18,274         4.789         4.789         5.24397         48,794         4.789         5.431         9.487         9,539         10,902         12,199         16,265         24,397         48,794         4.789         5.231         6.24,397         48,794         4.789         5.231         10,902         13,262         13,078         25,431         9.699         11,316         13,579         16,974         22,632         33,948         67,895         5.310         9.539         10,902         11,316         13,579         16,974         22,632         33,948         67,895         67,895         67,895         11,316         13,579         16,974         22,632         33,948         67,895         <		2	•	٩	neu t		11,663	200	107						
6,235 6,437 (6,039 6,971 8,432 15,362 24,397 46,794 47,867 5,310 5,523 5,424 47,867 5,323 5,586 6,474 7,891 9,577 11,972 15,362 23,944 47,867 5,310 5,223 5,586 6,472 6,739 7,531 8,479 9,537 11,972 15,362 23,944 47,867 5,310 5,523 5,586 6,472 6,739 7,544 8,436 7,531 13,579 16,374 22,632 33,346 67,895 4,827 6,435 9,653 19,306 17,249 8,787 7,127 7,919 8,909 11,316 13,579 16,374 22,632 33,346 67,895 4,827 6,435 6,436 7,127 7,127 7,919 8,909 11,316 13,579 16,374 22,632 33,346 67,895 6,146 6,916 10,144 15,216 30,432 12,249 1,335 12,394 14,254 17,818 23,757 35,535 17,277 7,127 17,217 22,956 34,435 88,869 10,784 16,176 13,751 13,13 18,261 17,818 23,757 35,535 12,749 10,784 11,277 17,217 22,956 34,435 88,869 10,784 16,176 13,751 13,13 18,261 17,818 23,757 35,535 12,749 10,784 11,205 14,007 18,676 28,014 56,027 12,534 8,639 11,207 14,127 12															
4,873         5,422         6,093         6,971         8,132         9,759         12,193         16,265         24,397         48,794         4,796         5,721         5,986         6,047         7,991         9,759         11,972         15,962         13,979         16,974         47,978         5,737         19,622         13,907         25,437         39,199         15,262         13,078         15,262         13,078         15,262         13,078         15,262         13,078         15,978         19,979         16,979         75,910         9,699         11,316         13,579         16,974         22,632         33,948         67,895         17,279         18,989         17,279         18,989         17,279         18,989         17,279         18,989         17,271         22,986         34,435         68,889         30,700         61,399         17,270         5,999         19,131         30,261         17,271         22,986         34,435         68,889         30,700         61,399         30,700         61,399         30,700         61,399         30,700         61,399         30,700         61,399         30,700         61,399         30,700         61,399         30,700         61,399         30,700         61,399 <t< td=""><td></td><td>8</td><td>9,437</td><td>18.874</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>		8	9,437	18.874											
4,793         5,321         5,986         6,041         7,981         9,577         11,972         15,196         25,194         47,196         25,344         47,196         25,344         47,196         25,344         47,196         25,344         47,196         25,344         47,196         25,319         47,107         17,196         15,26         13,979         16,974         22,632         33,948         67,810		8	5,422	6,044	6 971	CF1 8		12 199			40 704				
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17,449         6,914         7,901         9,218         11,062         13,927         18,436         27,654         55,308           6,145         6,914         7,901         9,218         11,062         13,927         18,436         27,654         55,308           6,086         7,608         10,144         15,216         30,432         56.76         8,771         10,233         12,280         15,350         20,466         30,700         61,399           7,529         6,479         7,127         7,911         10,233         12,280         15,350         20,466         30,700         61,399           7,529         6,470         8,088         10,784         16,176         32,351         8,261         8,261         1,250         1,280         1,399         1,280 <td>_</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>•</td> <td></td>	_												2	•	
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112		.01	7,671	767	10,228	12,274	15,343	20,457	30,685	61,370					
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# APPENDIX D: KEEP FACTORS

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0.5145 0.4004 0.2848 0.3358	0.4824 0 0.3663 0 0.2905 0 0.2905 0 0.4551 0	0.5504 0.3670 0.3670 0.3693 0.3993 0.3573 0.3573 0.3503 0.3503 0.3503 0.3982 0.3503	0.4076 0.3620 0.4366 0.2662 0.4452 0.2785 0.2990 0.2726 0.3070 0.3070
0.3458 0.3811 0.6869 0.4254 0.2549 0.3164	0.4597 0.3405 0.2722 0.2865 0.4155	3209 4097 3553 3553 3080 3787 3168	0.3923 0.3923 0.3923 0.3509 0.2533 0.3509 0.2633 0.2563 0.2563
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	102 103 103 104 105 106		124 125 126 127 128 139 130 131 132 133 134

0.3541 0.3811 0.3833 0.4146
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1.0613 1.3454
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0.3913
0.8965 0.6586
0.4467 0.4831 0.5435 0.6161 0.4907 0.5464 0.6206 0.2245
)

# APPENDIX E: VEHICLE SELECTION SEQUENCE

٠			-			ö	_	_		o.	116 0.346210	o.	<u>.</u>	0		_	120 0,350300		82 0.350590	_		172 0.352650	32 0.352810			62 0.353338		_	ö	ö	ö	j	143 0.357732		2FF866.0 16	; c	: c					179 0.362017	170 0.362059	·	86 0.363593	о О
-	-								146 1	147	149 1			_				155											_		• •	• •	•	171		-	•			_		180	191	182 1		
Keep	Factor	0.315713	0.316070	0.316396	0.316813	0.317050	0.317075	0.317205	0.317788	0.318373	0.318375	0.320292	0.320738	0.320893	0.321413	0.323143	0.324892	0.325014	0,325300	0.327260	0.328729	0.329192	0.329686	0.329775	0.330175	0.330495	0.330950	0.331533	0.331885	0.332359	0.333225	0.333575	0.333812	0.334394	0.3356.0	0.335754	0.336229	0.336343	0.336413	0.336880	0.337018	0.337679	0.338717	0.339275	0.340042	0.340488
Site	No.	<u>4</u>	99	164	122	170	62	130	5	<u>.</u>	66	132	9	110	128	93	7	71	20	115	83	141	169	167	65	136	20	142	85	104	81	<b>₹</b>	29	119	_ 1	9 6	, C-	90	143	36	103	170	9	53	6	102
Pull	, o N	60 60	ę.	S	36	97	45	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	971	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138
Keep	Factor	0.282950	0.284043	0.284425	0.284753	0.285930	0.286519	0.287081	0.287119	0.287375	0.289038	0.289905	0.290462	0.291708	0.291973	0.295100	1.296229	0.296263	0.297040	0.298207	0.298892	0.299038	0.299239	0.299368	0.301071	0.302691	0.302911	0.305329	0.306629	0.306979	0.307529	0.307950	0.308850	0.309644	0.309363	0.311180	0.312454	0.312850	0,312893	0,313363	0.313843	0.314255	0.314467	0.314713	0.314860	0.315250
Site	ç Ž	<del>1</del>	170	113	93	<u>ئ</u>	104	136	169	166	99	119	103	134	90	142	130	80	139	63	35	132	68	170	106	115	143	9	169	136	104	120	s ;	140 	 	10.5	4	68	31	4	83	134	177	114	78	35
Pull	No.	<b>4</b> ℃	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	20	51	52	53	54	52	26	55	28	29	09	61	29	63	64	63	99	67	99	69	20	71	72	73	<u>~</u>	ξ.	%	7.	8 6	ۍ و	6	7 0	£	9 6	82	98	18	88	68	90	91	95
•					0	0	0	0	0	0	5 0.222346	Ö	ċ	o.	<u>.</u>	ċ	0	o.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (	<b>)</b>	0.563330	· c	· C	38 0,275333	0	0	0	1 0.278731	2 0.280921	0	2 0.281927	<b>-</b>
	No.	1 118	2 138	3 166	4 139	5 23	6 166	7 164	8 139	9 80	10	11 33	12 166	13 138	14 128	15 164	16 59		18 80			_	22 97			25 134			_		_		32 128		רנו אני ניסו		2		39 16	40 39	41 13	42 31	43 132	4.	45 142	46 15

Keen	Factor	0.425020	0.425131	0.425181	0.425404	0.425473	0.426393	0.427072	0.427080	0.428550	.429136	0.430390	430500	430817	0.431045	0.431570	0.431944	0.431963	0.432260	0.432750	0.433200	0.433305	0.433441	0.433444	0.433688	.433961	0.436319	0.436400	0.436638	0.437408	0.437589	0.437950	0.439082	0.440246	0.440690	0.441500	0.441813	0.442050	0.442750	0.442969	0.443086	0.443170	0.443814	0.444094	0.444144	0.444570	0.444695
Site	r						_	Ī	_	_	_	_	133 0.	_	_	110 0.	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	169 0.	_	_	_	52 0.	_	_	_	62		_	_		_	155 0.	_	_	115 0.	92 0.	_	Ī	_	_	
Pull	- CX	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344 44	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	326	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	35.8
Keen	Factor	0.404307	0.406880	0.407106	0.407394	0.407564	0.407660	0.407740	0.408050	0.408213	0.409690	0.409725	0.411194	0.411594	0.411700	0.411705	0.412389	0.412390	0.412720	0.412727	0.412840	0.413313	0.413417	0.413825	0.414211	0.414583	0.415288	0.415475	0.415521	0.415713	0.415900	0.416277	0.416579	0.416622	0.417200	0.417800	0.419395	0.419889	0.421425	0.421925	0.422210	0.422350	0.423053	0.423150	0.423209	0.423645	0.423864
Site	٠ <u>۲</u>	119	43	156	70	124	87	106	96	166	111	98	121	130	7.	81	132	88	180	146	179	116	128	120	142	143	85	105	រ មា	134	168	98	162	9	₹	176	117	131	154	175	31	33	155	145	9	79	er.
Pull	No.	277	278	279	280	281	285	283	284	285	286	287	288	583	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	599	300	301	305	303	304	302	306	307	308	308	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322
Keep	Factor	0.385118	0.385460	0.386019	0.387504	0.388910	0.389344	0.389425	0.389650	0.389725	0.389783	0.389900	0.390164	0.390404	0.391172	0.391315	0.391588	0.392340	0.392429	0.392650	0.393206	0.393720	0.394825	0.395195	0.396741	0.397539	0.397845	0.398150	0.398230	0.398258	0.398405	0.398567	0.398572	0.398673	0.398817	0.399250	0.399428	0.400417	0.401550	0.402563	0.402817	0.403175	0.403500	0.404061	0.404105	0.404189	0.404267
Site	N	179	09	ភ	116	127	112	146	82	140	80	38	61	85	169	170	32	124	117	4	136	<u>4</u>	115	93	102	83	82	122	152	Ð	<del>4</del>	20	104	E 1	5	114	126	<del>8</del>	36	ı,	<del>7</del>	28	76	9	62	63	103
Pul 1	No.	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	539	240	241	242	243	<b>₹</b>	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	566	267	268	569	270	271	272	273	274	275	276
Keep		٥			ö	o.	ö	0	_	0	_	3 0.369314	0	0	0	0	ċ	0	ö	ċ	•	_	_			_	_	ö	ö	0	0	0	•	_	-	_							_	_	_	0.384300	0.384963
Pull Site	_				199 102			191 103				195 48		_	198 89			201 154		203 130						203 65				213 87														227 131		229 161	530 98

		8	20	93	25	38	13	£	53	35	25	9	<b>54</b>	23	92	29	₽	52	17	36	20	20	75	78	35	28	38	22	13	96	20	36	82	31	59	00	9	25	96	25	25	95	21	20	75	<b>26</b>	1
Keep	Factor	0.514300	0.514450	0.516183	0.517367	0.517588	0.517613	0.517643	0.517863	0.518405	0.519125	0.519700	0.519764	0.520075	0.520182	0.520429	0.521043	0.521462	0.523117	0.523336	0.524750	0.525150	0.525775	0.526078	0.526235	0.526958	0.527438	0.528325	0.528413	0.528586	0.529050	0.529236	0.529482	0.529631	0.530150	0.530600	0.530760	0.531125	0.531286	0.531325	0.532225	0.532495	0,532621	0.532750	0.532875	0.533856	1
Site	Š				98	146	83	-	31	15	28	120	155	164	<b>€</b>	131	æ	35	85	175	133	116	94	18	13	130	99	23	110	53	166	170	51	66	119	176	150	158	و	13	8	<b>4</b>	8	174	135	102	**
Pull	.oK	502	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	5 <b>41</b>	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	i
Keep	Factor	0.490350	0.490675	0.490950	0.491306	0.491600	0.431750	0.492144	0.432993	0.493588	0.494050	0.494825	0.438910	0.498970	0.499238	0.499783	0.500050	0.500650	0.500825	0.501075	0.501756	0.502433	0.502442	0.502621	0.503195	0.503550	0.503600	0.503921	0.503993	0.504240	0.504468	0.504544	0.504561	0.505150	0.505329	0.505657	0.505863	0.507433	0.508575	0.508700	0.509319	0.509333	0.509943	0.510022	0.511200	0.512767	00000
Site	No.	161	180	165	117	173	136	m	8	111	159	۳. 4	124	18	9	39	65	113	5	106	00	154	126	104	49	61	22	143	121	153	19	105	9	35	53	9	148	115	72	142	162	36	103	101	45	۲-	į
Pull	₽o.	461	462	463	454	465	466	467	468	€9▶	420	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	400	481	482	483	184	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	438	499	500	501	505	503	504	505	
Keep	Factor	0.471817	0.473217	0.474100	C.474310	0.474861	0.474867	0.475850	0.476179	0.476238	0.476791	0.477325	0.477750	0.477892	0.477994	0.478406	0.478406	0.478835	0.479985	0.480060	0.480225	0.480256	0.480415	0.480786	0.481081	0.481175	0.482200	0.482232	0.482360	0.483989	0.484100	0.484436	0.484775	0.485650	0.485788	0.485817	0.485925	0.486757	0.487550	0.487793	0.489167	0.488300	0.489075	0.489471	0.489542	0.489750	1 COOC 6
Site	₹ 9	150	74		96					96	18	73	œ	145	102	162	8	<del>9</del> 6	85	23	5	62	116	174	175	69	139	28	101	χ,	<del>2</del>	158	4	53	88	149	17	112	71	169	99	168	179	5.5	155	93	į.
Pull	Š.	415	416	417	418	419	450	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	43,	433	4.04	435	436	437	438	439	440	4	442	<b>4</b> E <b>4</b>	4 4 4	4 5	446	4	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	0.56
Keep	Factor	0.445233	0.445625	0.446000	0.446722	0.447367	0.447436	0.448217	0.450500	0.450560	0.451488	0.451755	0.451794	0.452367	0.452988	0.453669	0.453675	0.453790	0.453855	0.453888	0.454590	0.454756	0.454815	0.455061	0.455538	0.455550	0.455575	0.456742	0.457786	0.458293	0.458438	0.458545	0.459727	0.461036	0.463875	0.463969	0.464440	0.464600	0.466008	0.466078	0.466800	0.467764	0.458857	0.469156	0.469500	0.469845	0 471750
Site	٠ ک	129	124	92	179	180	5	175	103	9.	28	117	121	69	4	143	162	140	86	152	m	159	€.	105	141	142	9	119	96	126	132	80	101	130	131	155	92	90	52	82	₹	81	134	83	S	124	170
Pull	ç Z	363	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	385	383	384	382	386	387	388	383	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	338	388	40	401	405	403	<b>4</b> 04	405	406	407	408	403	410	411	412	413	4

Site Keep	No. Factor	_	150 0.619175	_	_	58 0.620581	_	_	_	_	87 0.626567	_	27 0.630400	_	8 0.631390	96 0.633192	Ī		111 0.633417	_	_	_	124 0.635929	_	_	26 0.638375	_	119 0.640263	_	_	_	28 0.643250	_	146 0.645750	_	_	_	_	92 0.651950	116 0.652964	105 0.652992	40 0.653070		155 0.655763	_	106 0.656633	78 0.656757
Pul1	No.	691	692	693	694	695	969	269	638	683	200	701	702	703	704	205	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736
Keep	Factor	0.584450	0.586094	0.587790	0.588600	0.589057	0.589200	0.589883	0.590606	0.591818	0.595614	0.595800	0.595833	0.596490	0.596583	0.596900	0.597425	0.597520	0.598245	0.599443	0.539967	0.600050	0.600356	0.600425	0.602058	0.602763	0.503529	0.604307	0.504458	0.605500	0.605679	0.605858	0.607175	0.607875	0.608117	0.608767	0.603750	0.610317	0.610855	0.611050	0.611742	0.613069	0.613150	0.613967	0.614600	0.616133	0.617730
Site	Š.	45	13	13	4	101	103	30	5,	10	21	161	131	158	132	168	128	115	30	m	56	99	155	4	162	61	18	117	20	174	102	170	62	37	88	23	160	148	<del>5</del> 8	69	48	49	167	71	<b>₽</b>	179	89
Pull	ON	645	6.46	647	648	649	650	651	652	623	654	655	656	657	658	623	099	661	299	693	654	665	999	599	699	699	670	671	672	673	674	675	929	677	678	629	9	681	289	683	684	685	989	687	688	689	6.40
Keep	Factor	0.563208	0.564217	0.564250	0.564567	0.565658	0.568184	0.568306	0.568325	0.568483	0.569240	0.569250	0.569725	0.569896	0.570925	0.571188	0.571525	0.572433	0.572514	0.572875	0.573300	0.573592	0.573775	0.574017	0.575570	0.576531	0.576625	0.576825	0.577031	0.577050	0.577929	0.578064	0.578838	0.579500	0.573567	0.579675	0.579914	0.580000	0.580000	0.580658	0.581069	0.581083	0.581725	0.581883	0.583633	0.583858	0.583871
Site	٠ ٧٥.	10	28	126	17	136	105	<b>₽</b>	114	35	56	53	173	21	143	98	153	9	146	75	82	121	<b>3</b> 0	9	2	15	78	90	85	123	99	36	124	<b>8</b>	142	175	83	20	2	104	116	Ŧ	<u>*</u>	141	6	28	~
Pull	Š.	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	909	503	809	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	969	637	638	633	640	641	642	643	6.44 4.44
Site Keep		_	89 0.535158	48 0.535550	55 0.536690	96 0.536719	10 0.539000	0	134 0.539717	ö	ö	179 0.543529	7 0.543875	ö	101 0.544600	37 0.544788	0	<u>.</u>	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	40 0.549888	09 0.550400	0	_	_		_	_	_	_	156 0.556810		4 0.558000	5 0.558750	20 0.559036	_	112 0.559817	_	169 0.560258	_	28 0.561015	43 0.562670
				558	556	587	558						564																									589	230	591					596 1	537	965

735 126 7.38 135 0.27 136 0.27	0.656963 0.658550 0.661617 0.661710	783	173	0.699933 0.700160	829	64	0.747358	875	90	0.817175
173 112 213 2143 143 20	658550 661617 661710 662100	784	103	0.700160		4	0 740200		121	
18 169 112 83 21 154 143 60	.661617 .661710 .6627100				33	2	00.305.0	9.5		0.817188
169 112 21 21 154 143 60	.661710 662100	785	131	0.701400	831	116	0.748825	677	124	0.818620
112 83 21 154 143 20	552100	286	102	0.701442	832	ទ្ឋ	0.750910	878	148	0.819225
154 154 143 20	20000	787	132	0.707100	833	ው <i>ነ</i>	0.751420	879 679	55	0.819417
154 154 160 20	0.652983	9 6 8 7	₹ (	0.707325	834	ှာ ကြိ	0.751700	200	150	0.821383
56.00	0.654134 0.664450	20 K	7 6	0.708710 0.210050	000 000 000 000 000	9 7 7	0.755200	1 D 0	901	0.822330
Ç 0,0	0.664730	79.1	9	0.11030	0.00 5.00	5.5	0.757200	300	7	0.823850
	0.655920	792	20	0.710444	838	130	0.757688	964	136	0.824338
	0.658050	793	21	0.711344	839	53	0.761158	865	66	0.825390
10	0.668111	794	137	0.711917	9.40 0.40	<b>₽</b>	0.762971	986	96	0.826138
_	0.668638	795	r-	0.711860	841	50	0.763438	588	142	0.827600
11	0.658800	296	124	0.712050	842	78	0.763600	888	30	0.827808
136	669130	797	170	0.713130	843	80	0.763867	688	50	0.831571
145	0.669488	798	139	0.713650	80 4 4	13	0.765670	068	₹	0.832200
<b>4</b>	0.670621	299	174	0.714625	845	82	0.766300	891	141	0.834575
121	0.671030	800	179	0.717780	846	150	0.766533	892	102	0.835510
6	0.671260	801	œ	0.717813	847	61	0.768117	693	4	0.837275
13	0.672488	805	8	0.718410	948	23	0.769650	894	35	0.838075
15	0.673408	803	<u>+</u>	0.719725	843	166	0.770725	895	58	0.845780
127	0.675275	804	10	0,720563	850	105	0.771750	968	88	0.852775
162	0.676250	802	13	0.721850	851	21	0.771964	897	21	0.852792
_	0.677283	908	9	0.723575	852	175	0.776863	838	104	0.853788
	0.678500	807	180	0.724540	853	2	0.777300	668	40	0.854790
142 0.	0.678780	808	36	0.724900	854	168	0.277900	900	101	0.855800
	0.679513	803	25	0.725150	855	83	0.779280	901	5	0.857050
	0.679917	910	155	0.727000	856	162	0.787538	902	158	0.857950
133 0.	0.681833	811	96	0.729425	857 950	<b>T</b>	0.787725	903	131	0.859750
	73563 U	210	103	U.r23813	0 0 0 0 0	122	0.789000	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	ง <u>ส</u>	0.861013
	0.683700	2 4	120	0.731450	960	85	0.789675	908 906	98	0.861820
769 30 0.	0.684331	915	152	0.732175	961	e	0.792580	907	8	0.861850
_	0.685858	816	35	0.732275	862	6	0.793138	906	53	0.863490
52	0.686025	817	28	0.732338	663	58	0.795971	606	18	0.864925
95 0.	0.686850	818	12	0,732450	864	E.	0.797450	910	69	0.865450
	0.687588	819	98	0.732650	865	6	0.802700	911	103	0.866600
26 0.	0.687757	950	115	0.732650	998	<b>B</b> 1	0.804113	912	71	0.866800
m	0.688064	821	56	0.732667	967	143	0.805438	913	15	0.867163
	0.689058	822	38	0.733600	898	9	0.806150	914	98	0.867210
	0.689817	823	97	0.736020	698	161	0.806700	915	85	0.868170
_	0.689910	824	85	0.738775	970	117	0.807710	916	54	0.868850
58 0	0.633050	825	99	0.739500	871	126	0.811483	917	179	0.870250
	0.693942	856	83	0.741588	872	13	0.813650	918	ro	0.871125
	0.694538	827	18	0.742940	679	169	0.813888	914	132	0.872875
	0.697600	828	۶	0.745821	6,14	112	0.815525	920	ع	0.873133

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•	No.	_			1062 124			1065 2	_			1069 159																1085 139								1093 161						1099 5		1101 18		1103 19	_
	Factor	1.103450	1.109500	1.114763	1.114850	1.116500	1.118450	1.170525	1,122250	1.123667	1.124367	1.126917	1.127863	1.135688	1.137550	1.137950	1.139050	1.139900	1.140300	1.142217	1.144000	1.145083	1.149167	1.149450	1.149850	1.149925	1.150500	1.152550	1.152567	1.154425	1.155625	1.158400	1.172250	1.172825	1.173833	1.176400	1.177775	1.183500	1.184775	1.190825	1.192625	1.193700	1.199700	1.214500	1.216633	1.233875	1.240375
Site	Š	4	7	8	25	9 9	<b>T</b>	126	52	131	179	104	28	21	78	90	37	168	180	170	103	₩	132	128	14	œ	154	127	9	155	156	146	ø	55	85	12	58	S	158	119	10	17	129	56	85	25	20
Pull	₹ %	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1035	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058
y eep	Factor	0.399600	1.001167	1.003800	1.008150	1.010500	1.010800	1.012625	1.015938	1.016988	1.013083	1.021767	1.022563	1.026583	1.030040	1.030375	1.035733	1.036613	1.039867	1.039950	1.045875	1.047450	1.048500	1.048850	1.049600	1.055575	1.060783	1.060917	1.061250	1.062263	1.063267	1.065717	1.067517	1.068233	1.071233	1.073888	1.075550	1.075633	1.083017	1.084338	1.084917	1.086200	1.087100	1.091000	1.095050	1.095975	1.098825
Site	ę.	58	67	10	4.	<u>-</u> إ	25	110	<u>5</u>	53	9	6	99	₽	<b>T</b>	<b>1</b>	134	102	9	143	137	149	109	122	20	96	121	15	150	95	101	91	169	18	112	96	114	142	136	116	19	€	69	97	52	Ę	61
Pul 1	Мо.	296	896	696	970	971	972	973	974	975	926	977	826	979	086	981	385	983	984	382	986	585	886	686	066	991	392	666	994	995	966	486	966	666	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012
Keep	Factor	0.874038	0.874250	0.874550	0.877917	0.878413	0.880450	0.880817	0.880875	0.883030	0.885388	0.890150	0.896500	0.900200	0.901850	0.902075	0.907950	0.912925	0.913075	0.913180	0.913183	0.922417	0.924950	0.934250	0.935175	0.942590	0.948017	0.949888	0.953725	0.954960	0.957867	0.960350	0.961575	0.965950	0.967750	0.973017	0.974050	0.978475	0.982750	0.984050	0.984700	0.985688	0.988417	0.994150	0.995350	0.996000	0.996125
Site	ě.	170	<b>₹</b>	20	10	8	180	58	99	116	13	75	174	87	<del>6</del>	146	153	95	111	78	159	20	28	157	82	30	83	105	83	155	115	173	m	21	106	162	175	124	9	56	20	117	130	135	164	133	31
Pull	ç Z	921	922	923	924	925	956	327	928	329	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	352	953	354	955	926	957	928	323	360	361	362	963	964	365	366

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